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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 182. BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Gandhiji Expounds "Indigenous Socialism"

No Fear Of Losing Your Property

ASSURANCE TO U. P. ZEMINDARS

But Hold It In Trust For Your Tenants And I Shall Be With You

BENARES, August 1.

Mahatma Gandhi expounded what he described as "indigenous Socialism" in the course of a talk he recently had with some Zamindars of the United Provinces.

"Our Socialism or Communalism", he said, "should be based on non-violence and on harmonious co-operation of labour and capital, landlord and tenant."

ON ZAMINDARS' SIDE

Gandhiji assured his hearers: "Supposing that there is an attempt unjustly to deprive you of your property you will find me fighting on your side." Once you turn a new leaf in the relations between zamindars and ryots you will find us on your side jealously guarding your private rights and property."

AFTER FAST

Gandhiji incidentally stated that after the termination of his selfimposed restriction on August 3rd he would try to do his best to avoid going back to prison.

A report of the talk is released to the press by Mr. Mahadev Desai who says:—

TALKS WITH ZEMINDARS.

A deputation of seven or eight Zamindars waited on Gandhiji in Cawnpore on July 25 with a view to understanding Gandhiji's attitude on relations between landlords and tenants. They had a few questions which they read out to Gandhiji who replied to them at length. There was no discussion. These friends intended that the talk should be given to the press and indeed a wholly inadequate report of it has been already published. I now release for publication this full report of the talk as revised by Gandhiji.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

Question 1. The Karachi Congress passed a resolution laying down the fundamental rights of the people and since it recognised private property, Nationalist Zamindars have supported the Congress. But the new Socialist Party in the Congress threatens extinction of private property. How would it affect Congress policy? Don't you think that this

(Continued on page 10.)

No Mention Of Untouchability In Shastras

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO HINDU UNIVERSITY TO WORK FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

BENARES, Aug. 1

Mahatmaji addressed a huge gathering of the staff and students including ladies, of the Hindu University in the Shivaji Hall. Loud speakers were installed.

Mahatmaji arrived punctually to time accompanied by Pandit Malaviya, Acharya Dhruva, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others. Dr. Moonje, Dr. Bhagwandas and Mr. Aney also were present.

The function began with "Vande Mataram" sung in chorus by girls. Thereafter an address of welcome on behalf of the University students and a purse containing Rs. 1,656-4-6 also were presented. The Prime Minister of the University Parliament also presented an address to Gandhiji.

Prof Mukut Beharilal in a short speech gave a survey of the Harijan work done and made mention of the free school started by the Harijan Sewak Sangh for Prachar work in the neighbouring villages.

Mahatmaji in a short speech said he was closely connected with the institution.

TILAK ON UNTOUCHABILITY

Tilak Maharaj who is a staunch Sanatanist and a profound Sanskrit scholar said no mention of untouchability is found in the Shastras. He was the greatest advocate of Harijan cause and Truth and after all Truth succeeds in the long run.

Mahatmaji thanked the people for the purses and asked the workers to work more to uplift the Harijans.

HARIJANS ARE HINDUS

Pandit Malaviya thanking Mahatmaji said, the Harijans were Hindus and it was the bounden duty of all to try to uplift their condition. He requested the audience to pursue the constructive programme of the Congress regarding the Harijan movement.

He also referred to the relevant portions of the Round Table talks wherein Mahatmaji pleaded for the cause of the Harijans and said if they were separated from the Hindu community, they would fight to the very last for their cause. He prayed to Almighty that untouchability might disappear from their midst.

Mahatmaji went to Mr. Shivprasad Gupta's place and had an interview with him. From there he motored to the Vidyapith.

POLICE BANDOBUST

Adequate police arrangements were made en route from the Vidyapith to the Hindu University the Superintendent of Police following Mahatmaji in his car.—United Press.

GOVERNOR & JOURNALISTS

Asks Them To Co-operate In Stamping Out Terrorism

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The "United Press" understands that a group of prominent local journalists have been invited to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at the Government House to-morrow in the morning.

It is understood His Excellency is anxious before his proceeding home on four months' leave to take these journalists into confidence in regard to the steps taken by the Government so far in connection with the two most pressing problems of Bengal, namely stamping out the terrorist movement as also promoting economic revival.

It is believed His Excellency will also invite helpful suggestions in regard to these questions with a view to securing their co-operation in the Government's action.—United Press.

BIHAR VILLAGES UNDER WATER

PATNA, August 1.

The latest report from Siswan says that there is a great danger of flood in Raghunathpur and Siswan thanas. The rivers Ghagra and Chhothi Gandaki have risen abnormally. Consequently the villages Badaka, Ballua, Mairitar and Sonahulla are completely under water. Access to them has been impossible.

One country boat capsized, and one death is reported. At Admapur the situation is alarming.

The District Magistrate inspected Admapur. The Relief Committee is making arrangements for relief work—United Press.

STOP PRESS

HIND'BURG ON DEATH-BED.

BERLIN, August 1.

A bulletin issued this evening states that President Hindenburg's weakness has further increased. He has begun to lose consciousness and heart-beats are becoming less strong.

A Cabinet meeting is being held to-night to make preparations in the event of his death.

Neudeck is cut off from the world. The whole aim of the Police has been to surround the President's estate with an atmosphere of calm. Nobody from the general public is allowed to approach, no telephone calls are allowed with the exception of official ones. The German people, are, however, kept usually well-informed of the President's health. His popularity among all classes of people is remarkable. His illness is the topic of conversation everywhere. The Field-Marshal's entire family, son, daughter-in-law, two daughters are at his bedside and also the grand-children.—Reuter.

U. S. & DISARMAMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

His personal opinion in favour of 20 per cent. reduction in armaments by the Naval Powers and the retention of the present ratios was expressed by the Navy Secretary, Swanson to-day.

He said that nothng had occurred since he had attended the Disarmament Conference to change his conviction in favour of the ratios.

"If we abandon them there is no telling where we may go. I don't believe that we should give Japan equality."

He added that he believed in an American Navy second to none and said that refraining from replacing the age-old ships to the extent of 20 per cent. would prevent the United States from building at present, but it will mean actual reduction of ships of Britain and Japan.—Reuter.

JAIN MUNI'S FEAT

Broke Fast After 167 Days

JODHPUR CITY, July 31.

Jain Muni Misrilalji broke his fast at 9-50 a.m. after 167th day of fast at Hanumanki Bhakri in the presence of a large gathering. Prominent amongst the persons present were Mr. Manilal Kothari, Seth Achal Singh, Narotamdas Jethabhai, Shah Nortanmall, President of local Jain Sangh, Drs. Onkar Singh and Mehta.

Muniji prior to his breaking fast addressed the audience a heart-touch speech and appealed strongly for unity between the Jain Sadhus.

The deputationists led by Mr. Kothari met the Maharaja. His Highness expressed gratification at Muniji's fast-breaking, and said that Muniji had beaten the record in fast.—United Press.

JAIN MUNI MISRILALJI

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

(Special for "Bombay Chronicle")

New York, August 1.

"The Journal of Commerce" estimates:

Weather Condition 63.1, Crop 91,05,000 bales.

"The News Record" estimates:

Weather Condition 61.0, Crop 93,21,000 bales.

JAWAHARLAL AS PRESIDENT

Allahabad Town Congress Committee Election Results

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

After two months of bitter acrimony the elections to the Allahabad Town Congress Committee took place to-day peacefully, all the names proposed being returned unopposed.

The following are the results:—

President:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Vice-Presidents:—Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya and Mr. V. N. Tawary.

Secretaries:—Pandit Keshdeo Malaviya and Saligram Jaiswal.

Treasurer:—Dr. K. N. Katju.—A.P.

HAD NAZI 'COUP' BEEN A SUCCESS!

VIENNA, Aug. 1.

A strange list of appointments to the Cabinet rank had the 'Nazis' coup d'etat succeeded is alleged to have been discovered at Dr. Rintelen's residence.

It shows taht Rintelen was to be Chancellor and Habicht, Hitler's notorious Inspector for Austria was to be vice-Chancellor.

A surprise was caused by the inclusion of Winkler, former vice-Chancellor and collaborator of Dr. Dollfuss, as Minister of Agriculture Dr. Apold General Director Alpine Montane Steel Works now under arrest, was to be Minister for Trade, Field Marshal Bardolff and General Wagner also appear, it is alleged in the incriminating document. Meanwhile a number of highly placed Austrians are stated to be shivering in their shoes if Dr Rintelen who is rapidly recovering carries out the threat to make a clean breast of all he knows.

Many measures are already taken on the information he has furnished.—Reuter.

HINDENBURG DEAD?

A Reuter's message received at 3-30 this morning says that an official Bulletin issued saying that "Hindenburg is dying" gave currency to the rumour that he is already dead.

STARHEMBERG TO VISIT ITALY

VIENNA, Aug. 1.

The Foreign Office has arrived at no decision regarding acceptance or rejection of von Papen as the special envoy of Hitler declared a Foreign Office spokesman.

No statement whatever has been given to press on the subject despite the reports that von Papen was considered unacceptable.

Schuschnigg Starhemberg is going to Italy shortly.—Reuter.

Steel Protection Bill Under Fire

Mr. Raju's Challenge To Government

"Show Any Country Which Imposes Excise Duty On Key Industry"

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The real thrill in to-day's sitting of the Assembly was the maiden speech by Sir James Grigg. It was so refreshing to hear for the first time some one on the official benches talk, in modern style and introduce colloquilism. "There you are." "Make no mistake." "Why in heaven's name." "Chuck out." "I have done." These were the kind of expressions with which the new Finance Member made the House realize that though he had not done any considerable debating in his life he had learnt the art of speaking from hearing the speakers in the Commons.

Plain Talk

Some of the Government supporters thought in the lobby that on the eve of election the Finance Member's speech had embarrassed them, but I think he has obliged the country by his matter-of-fact plain talk, in which he stated that the Bill wants Tatas to sell all their goods and the balance of the market to be captured by British, and that if any steps were taken which kept British goods out and let the Continental firms capture the margin left over by Tatas, it would cause political complications in England.

Issue Clarified

Sir James Grigg's speech certainly clarified the issue and threw light on the point on which the House was groping in dark.

The other notable speech of the day was the brilliant advocacy by Mr. Mody of the Tatas' case. He did well by being in non-combative form and received all-round applause for his speech. Sjt. Sitarama Raju's speech apparently went home as the Finance Member built his answer entirely on Mr. Raju's remarks. The star speakers, Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Sir Abdur Rahim and Neogy have reserved themselves for Friday, when as punishment for prolonging the debate, to-day, the Assembly would be asked to give up the usual holiday and hold the session.

Sir Henry Craik, the new Home Member, raced the first volley of supplementary questions.

Following Punjab Tradition

He first followed the Punjab Council tradition of disposing of brief supplementaries keeping seated sometime, but soon captured the atmosphere of the House, and tried his best to answer all queries. Sir Henry will have to speak up a little and raise his voice to suit the Assembly chamber.

"NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE TO IMPOSITION OF EXCISE DUTY"

—SIR J. GRIGG.

SIMLA, August 1.

On the motion of Sir James Grigg, the House agreed to elect a member in place of Mr. E.S. Millar, of the Fuel Oil Committee.

Before the debate on the Steel Protection Bill was continued, Sir Joseph Bhore requested the President if the Select Committee was not concluded this afternoon, the House might sit on Friday.

The President agreed to arrange this, if necessary.

MR. RAJU'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Raju, continuing his unfinished speech, made it clear that the House was not against preference to British goods, but only it should not be founded on the ruin of the Indian industry. He recalled how the Assembly's rejection of the Government proposal to tax machinery for revenue purposes was certified. If the Government was so solicitous about the revenue duty as to certify a Bill then why had it now given up the revenue duty over certain steel products. He challenged the Commerce and Finance Members to prove that any country in the world had imposed an excise duty on a key-industry.

FIX FAIR SELLING PRICE.

Continuing, Mr. Raju asked the Government if rerolling mills satisfied the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission regarding raw material. Non-Indian firms using raw material should not be encouraged. He criticised the Board for not realising the difference between tested and untested steel. Finally, he appealed to the Government to relieve the burden on the consumer by fixing a fair selling price, but not by reducing the competitive strength of the indigenous industry.

Sir Leslie Hudson paid a tribute to the Tariff Board for the clear and precise report, and declared that Tatas won the admiration, not only of India, but of the whole world outside for the increased output and reduction in overhead charges. The European Group was apprehensive of the corollary of the imposition of an excise duty on steel ingots, namely, that in future any industry, which might have got protection for a period might, at the end of that period, be saddled with excise on its production. Did the Government regard the income accruing from protective tariff as permanent revenue? If so, he feared that in some similar case both the industry and the consumer might be in a worse plight than they were before protection was granted.

MOTION SUPPORTED.

The European group suggested

(Contined on Page 8)

Liverpool Cotton Easy

Cloth Sales Poor & Spinners Unwilling To Follow Rise

SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE"

Liverpool, Aug. 1.

Cotton opened 6 points lower. Continental and London selling. Weather reports favourable in East and unfavourable in West. Absence of buying. Small local support. Market easy on Continental situation. With improvement in weather, prices will work downward. Cloth sales poor, and spinners unwilling to follow rise.

PRICE AT CLOSE

The market closed 5 points down.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an energetic young man for outdoor propaganda work in the Punjab. Punjabi preferred. Apply Box No. 2780, "Bombay Chronicle".

An experienced Lady Doctor (L.S.M.F.) for Jain Female Hospital Zira. Pay Rs. 75-4-100. (Fee one-half) 50 per cent free quarters. Further particulars from Manager the Jain Zenana Hospital, Zira, District Ferozepore, Punjab. (2779).

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S., (England), (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

Wanted an experienced Offiset Printer. One with a wide experience need only to apply to work on a Mann Single Colour Offset Machine. Apply to Eagle Lithographing Co., 26, Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta. (2763).

Wanted a qualified Civil Engineer with fair experience of high class building work for private residence to fill up an appointment duration of which may be upto one year. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to one holding good European qualifications. Apply to The Secretary, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8719).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Nice Arrangements For Coaching Punjab Matriculate and Rajputana Intermediate students. Efficient coaching by competent professors. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery Girgaum Back Road. (2761).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Experienced, Influential, shop-to-shop canvasser and agents for Minerva Balm, Recordotone, etc., Minerva Company, Bombay 14. (2782).

Wanted Selling Agents for High Class Cigarettes. Apply to Pioneer Tobacco Co., Ltd. 106, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (8442).

Immediately Wanted. — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar, (Punjab). (2447).

Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

We beg to Announce that Mr. J. M. B. GIBBONS becomes a partner in our firm from 1st August, 1934.

WALLACE & CO.
Bombay, 31st July, 1934.
8443

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1934, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Mr. H. B. Moore who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th July, 1934.
8437

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE STRIP OF LAND, including the embankment of the 48" Vehar Pipe Line between G.I.P. Railway near Kurla and Old Agra Road (being private land of the Bombay Municipality) is proposed to be CLOSED to Public Traffic for full 24 hours from 10 a.m. (B.T.) on Friday, the 17th August, 1934, to 10 a.m. (B.T.) on Saturday, the 18th August, 1934, to prevent the Public acquiring prescriptive right over it.

Persons using the aforesaid land, without permission from the Bombay Municipality will be prosecuted for trespass.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay,
W. A. NIVEN.
Hydraulic Engineer.
8442

S. S. "TAIJIN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 1st August, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writting to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

S. S. "CELEBES MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 31st July from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI,
Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, DHARAMDAS VITHALDAS and HIRALAL MOTIRAM MEHTA, the surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai ZAVERBAI, widow of the late Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 34, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, partly free-hold and partly of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing partly thereon and partly on the Arcade standing on Municipal land which is known as "Warwick House," situate, lying and being at Fort Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1007, New No. 5725, Old Survey No. 1301 and New Survey No. 8488 and Cadastral Survey No. 1295 of the Fort Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2629 (1), 2629 (2) and Street No. 49 and 49 (A) and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Mody Street, on or towards the West by a piece of vacant land known as Mandwa land and beyond that by the Fort Police Station, on or towards the North by Hornby Row, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Harkisondas Narotamdas and partly by a vacant piece of land known as Mandwa land.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1934.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8444

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL
August 1.
Celebes Maru, Ikezoe, Kobe

DEPARTURE.
August 1.
Tijuca, Bohm, Calcutta.

LOADING.
August 1.
Steamer Strathnaver for Sydney
Steamer Taijin Maru for Kundla and Karachi.

S.S. Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Tijuca:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Tejuca sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 1.

3 C/Dundee. 3,309, Karachi, 5/3, K Nixon and Co.
4 Celebes Maru 4262, Japan, 7-8, O S Kaisha.
6 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe, 11-8, N. Y Kaisha.
8 Durenda, 4450, London 2-8, M M and Co.
12 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 2-8, Grahams Trading Co.
12 Wartenfels, 3,766, Karachi 4/8, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Kenya, 4646 Durban 8-8 M M & Co.
16 Tijuca 3251, Rangoon 1-8, L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893, Basra, 1-8 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2,026, Basra, 2/8, M M & Co.
6 H C Flood 1136, Karachi, 1-8, Malabar S N Co.
7 Pasha 3196, Karachi 1 -8, T Morrison and Co.
9 Baroda 1888 Calcutta, 4-8, M M and Co.
14 Victoria Marie 882. M'Coasts, 3-8, Merchants S N Co.
15 Indira 278, M'Coast, 2-8, Malabar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C R Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 4-8 M M and Co.
P Graciosa, 1058 Bangkok, N F, F F Campbell Co.
P Gambhira, 3,196, Rangoon, 4/8, M M & Co.
K Varsova 1955, Busra, 9-8, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Strathnaver 2/8, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 10-8 P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macvicar, 2/8, J F & Co.
C/o Guildford 11-8, K N Co.
Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C/o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C/o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.
Hesperics 5/8 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 18/8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31/8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Salvir 6-8, T M Co.
Tavinta 10-8, T M Co.
Victoria 6-8, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.
Carignano 6-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
C/o Auckland 6-8, F F Campbell Co.
President Vankuman 9-8 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 23/8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 9/8 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.
Teijin Maru 30-7 O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3-8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 5/8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 10/8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 24/8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Chitral 4/8, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18/8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Tairea, 11/8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Chitral 4/8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 4/8 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18/8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25/8 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 2/8, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 2-8, G T Co.
City of Dundee 5/8, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Wartenfels 4/8, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CALCUTTA
Chybassa 4/8 M M & Co.
Baroda NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Varsova, 21/8 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Goldengate 1/8, S S N Co.
Gharinda NF, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE
Tango Maru 11/8 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN
Kenya 8/8, M M and Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.
Dogasa N F, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Graciossa NF F F Campbell & Co.

FOR KUNDLA
Taijin Maru N F, O S Kaisha.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Kenya	31-7-34
Pasha	1-8-34
Netravati	1-8-34

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 1.

S.S. Durenda for London:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 2820 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons; 635 bags linseed J Travers and Sons; 50 bags cattle fish bones K Chunilal; 200 bags kordi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 188 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1300 bags groundnut oil cakes K Devchand and Co; 544 bags femagreek seed Cotton Agents Ltd, 29 cases fish mows K M Shroff.

For Hull:—670 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons; 65 bags niger seed J Hashukhlal & Co; 212 bags femegrek seed T S Thadani and Sons.

S.S. C/o Dundee for Liverpool:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 28 bales cotton fly V K Sane.

For Manchester:—59 bales cotton thread waste Textile Products Ltd; 125 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 30 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co; 100 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—2100 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 1295 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 160 bags femagreek seed T S Thadani and Sons.

S.S. Graciosa for Philadelphia:—60 cases goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For New York:—30 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Sydney:—124 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.

For Melbourne:—62 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—256 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton raw J G Shah; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yakohama:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw B Harakchand and Co; 102 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co; 2000 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 650 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 350 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yakohama:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

S.S. Vasna, Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—54 bags galls; 16 bags gall nuts; 193 bags barley; 80 bags mash; 404 baskets dates.

From Karachi:—5340 bags wheat; 70 bags gram; 70 bags gram dhal 1004 bags bajree; 105 bags matro; 56 bags jira; 27 bags rice; 112 bales cotton; 63 bags atta.

S.S. Dogra, Agents T Morrison and Co., from Chittagong:—18098 bags cotton seeds.

From Rangoon:—2371 pieces teak planks; 1000 pieces tin plates, 128 bundles drum lids; 200 pieces old zinc; 114 pieces old lead; 506 empty drums; 30 bags ginger; 1376 bags rice.

From Calicut:—41 H/c tea; 275 bags cocoanuts; 500 bales cotton; 98 jottas coir yarn.

S.S. President Monroe, Agents F F Campbell and Co., from New York:—30 drums petroleum greese.

From Los Angles:—11 drums printing ink; 26 cases drugs; 588 cases cud. goods.

From Honolulu:—215 casks tallow.

From Kobe:—68 cases woollen piecegoods; 20 cases musical instruments; 65 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 292 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting; 65 cases pipe fitting; 10 cases silk yarn; 100 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Shanghai:—495 packages tea; 20 bales raw silk.

From Hongkong:—100 bags beans.

From Manila:—74 coils rope.

From Singapore:—421 bundles rattons; 266 bags sago flour; 35 bags damar batu.

From Penang:—23 bags betel nuts; 533 bags pearl tapioca; 50 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—60 bundles fibre.

S.S. Tijuca, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg:—915 bundles ceiling boards; 162 bundles boards; 332 cases hinges; 589 cases paper; 100 cases lamp black; 920 cases nails; 25 cases glassware; 51 casks wood tar; 174 bundles steel.

From Oslo:—50 drums chemicals; 1558 cases paper; 1258 cases nails; 11359 cases boards.

From Hamburg:—159 cases paper; 100 cases stoves; 26 cases gum karaya; 45 cases lamps 50 cases merchandise.

From Antwerp:—164 bundles galvanised sheets; 28 bundles zinc sheets; 164 bundles steel beams; 250 bundles steel circles; 114 bundles steel tees; 500 bundles steel rods; 73 bundles steel channels; 101 bundles steel plates; 398 cases Singer machinery; 500 bags whiting; 26 bags peas; 29 cases paper; 166 cases plywood; 32 cases window glass; 23 cases champagne; 90 cases colour; 33 casks chemicals.

From Rotterdam:—61 cases plywood; 20 cases cheese; 67 cases paper; 28 cases cotton yarn; 20 cases clog; 200 bags sand.

From Lisbon:—75 cases corks.

It was stated by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons that the British Government had on their own initiative expressed their desire to make a voluntary payment to the relatives of Surgeon-Lieutenant R. A. K. Robinson. He understood that the amount was £2,000, and that sum had already been paid. Through an unfortunate misunderstanding Surgeon-Lieutenant Robinson was shot by Turkish Coast Guards at Samos.

Thana, August 1.—On charges of murder, causing grievous hurt and rioting at Kane village in the Pen taluka of the Kolaba district in the afternoon of April 8 last, eight Hindus have been committed to the Alibaug Sessions Court by First Class Magistrate Mr. D. B. Varerkar.

CONTINUED SUCCESS

in the second week of the finest musical show

GEORGE WHITE'S

"SCANDALS"
"SCANDALS"
"SCANDALS"

A Fox Royalty Masterpiece

At

ROXY

TO-NIGHT, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival.	Departur.
Celebes Maru	31st July	6th Aug.
Taijin „	1st Aug.	....
Hokushin „	12th „	22nd Aug.
Tamahoko „	20th „	....
Pacific „	24th „	8th. Sept.
Havana „	8th Sept.	22nd „
Tempei „	19th „	....
Shunko „	23rd „	8th Oct.
Argun „	9th Oct.	22nd „

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(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

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We specialise in Bankers Accounts and the personal interest taken by us in such Agency work has given us many valuable connections.

CANARA BANK Limited.

Estd: 1906.

Subscribed Capital	6,00,000
Reserves	4,44,647
Paid up Capital	3,30,900
Deposits	57,67,040

BOMBAY, COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OFFICES AT BANGALORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, etc., etc.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES!
ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young! Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

Start taking **"PHYLLOSAN"** Regd.
(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN)
TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—*irrespective of age.*

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

475 Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

PILES

NOHAESA OINTMENT

Relieves the Piles Promptly

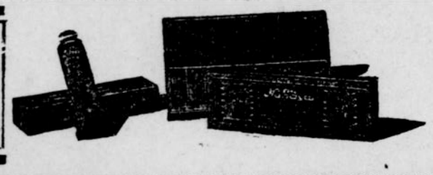
NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.

It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action

Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.

Can Be had from all Chemists.



COLLAPSE OF BUILDING IN MAZAGAON

Fire Brigade Rescues Occupants In Heavy Rain

The heavy rain which Bombay has been getting for the past few days resulted in the collapse of the rear portion of a four-storeyed building at Mazagaon Road on Wednesday noon.

The fire brigade rushed to the scene and helped in rescuing the occupants of the building. Fortunately no one was injured as only that portion of the building where the lavatories were located tumbled down.

A loud report of the collapse of the projected part of the building warned the occupants who raised an alarm. Some of them rushed out. Meanwhile the police and the fire brigade arrived on the scene and helped the tenants to vacate the building in pouring rain.

The building which is known as Telang Chawl is owned by a Khoja.

ABDUCTION OF MINOR GIRL

Youths Get 3 Years' Jail

Dhondu Tukaram and Ananta Maruti, two Hindu youth, were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions on the jury unanimously finding them guilty.

The first accused was charged under Section 366A (inducing a minor girl under 18 to leave her mother's custody for an immoral purpose). This Section was added to the Indian Penal Code in 1923 to give effect to certain articles of the International Convention for the Suppression of traffic in women and children.

The second accused was charged under Section 373 (obtaining possession of a minor girl with intent that she would be used for purposes of illicit intercourse)

Gangoobai, a mill-worker, was living at Ambewadi with her unmarried minor daughter Yellabai and her son. On August 8, 1933 at about 1-30 p.m. the mother sent the girl to buy some groceries. The first accused, who knew the girl by sight, told her at the shop that her brother wanted her immediately at Mazagaon. The girl accompanied him to Parel Tank Road.

TAKEN TO STATION.

From here she was taken by one Namdev to the Dockyard Station where they were joined by the second accused. The girl was told that her brother was in the house of one Bhagubai. The second accused then took her to Bhagubai's house where she was introduced as his wife. There they lived for six days as man and wife. At tht end of that period, the two accused took her out on the prētext of escorting her to her mother's place. They, however, took her by train to Nasik, and from there by bus to Sangamner. Here the second accused and the girl lived together for some time The girl's ornaments which had been removed by the second accused were then sold to provide for their expenses.

They next proceeded to Ahmednagar and returned to Bombay where they again stayed at Bhagubai's place.

PUT IN A BROTHEL.

After four days, the second accused left her. and Namdev and another person were alleged to have put her in a brothel at Kamatipura. From there she was rescued by her mother on August 26 i.e., 18 days after her disappearance. The first accused was arrested in Bombay, and the second accused in Hyderabad State three months later. Namdev who was also arrested was discharged by the committing magistrate for want of evidence.

Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan conducted the prosecution. The accused were undefended.

HELPED TO KEEP GAMING HOUSE

Charged with assisting in the conduct of a common gaming house, at Mirchi Gulli, Kalbanji Gangadhar, who was arrested by the Pydhonie Police on July 17, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default three weeks' R. I, by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment as Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India of Mr. John Ackroyd, Woodhead, who is to act as Governor of Bengal during Sir John Anderson's absence on leave.

SYLHET DIST. IN FLOODS

Crops Destroyed And Land Is Faced With Famine

(From A Correspondent.)
SYLHET, August 1.

Sylhet is completely flooded and crops have been destroyed and widespread scarcity prevails. The whole District is on the vereg of famine. The Sylhet-Cachar Flood Relief Committee, which successfully did relief work in 1929 is again in the field and has already spent Rs. 2,420.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN KONKAN

Unsettled Conditions Prevail In West Central India

POONA, August 1.

Conditions continue to be unsettled off the Circars Coast. The monsoon has been strong in North of the Peninsula, West Central Provinces, West Central India, Kumaon Hills and East and North Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, West and North Punjab, West Rajputana. Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and North Madras Coast and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore and Madras Deccan; while few falls have occurred in Bihar, Baluchistan and Malabar.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair four inches; Victoria Point three; Mergui one; Silchar and Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling one and a half; Calcutta one; Neemuch three; Roorkee and Hoshangabad two; Akola and Nagpur one; Dalhousie three; Khushab and Ambala two; Kotah and Hissar one; Mahableshwar four; Ratnagiri, Cocanada and Khandala three; Marmagao and Bombay two; Sholapur, Bijapur, Vizagapatam, Mercara, and Hanamkonda one and a half; and Nizammabad and Gopalpur one.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will be strong in North of the Peninsula, West Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab and in and near Kumaon Hills and rainfall will extend and increase in Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,335 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 17 hours 25 minutes, I.S.T., on Tuesday July 31.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 77.4 degrees 7.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.9 degrees 2.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at at 8 a.m. 95 per cent

Direction wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 190 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.14 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.14 inches

Total rainfall during the year 52.00 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1835 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs 25m (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 31st July 1934.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug 1

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 1-8-34 at Colaba Point 2.14"; Fort 3.30"; J. J. Hospital 3.09"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 2.54"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 51.96; Fort 64.97; J. J. Hospital 55.31; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 55.40

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 46.15; Fort 53.06; J. J. Hospital 50.84;

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 30.45; Fort 46.82; J. J. Hospital 37.04; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 34.77

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Aug 1

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.4deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' intsruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WHEN YOU CAN'T SAVE—

Your ability to save ceases when you die. Suppose this happens before you have saved enough to enable Your Family to live even modestly. A CROWN LIFE POLICY will GUARANTEE them both what You Saved and what You hoped to Save.

THE **CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** (OF CANADA)

It will cost you NOTHING to consult a CROWN LIFE *Man:*

Head Office for India:—12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 24076.

FENTS IMPORTER ACQUITTED

C. P. M. Finds Him And His Manager Not Guilty

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay ordered the acquittal of Tulsidas V. Patel, an importer and dealer in fents, and his manager Manibhai Narsibhai, who were charged under the Sea Customs Act of making false entries in documents relating to the clearance of "fents", imported from America, and alternatively with abetment.

The accused were importers of fents on a large scale from America and the prosecution alleged that certain consignments were received which contained Mcrocam or rayon or artificial silk, but were shown in the Bill of entry for clearance the customs dalal had given the description of the goods as "Cotton fents not more than nine yards in length."

SEQUEL TO SEARCH.

These proceedings were launched as a sequel to a search carried out on a warrant issued by Mr. D. N. D. Kandalavala, on the application of the customs authorities. They had received information that 3 out of 14 cases imported from Messrs. Lamport Export Company, America contained "Morocain" and not "cotton fents" as declared in the Bills of entry. A higher duty should have been paid in respect of these three cases.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was these 3 cases contained voile and the description given in the Bills of entry was correct.

The Magistrate accepted the defence plea and found the accused not guilty of the charges and ordered their acquittal.

Mr. P. N. Godhino appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. V. S. Thakore defended the accused.

EXHIBITS IN HALAI'S CASE

Matter Cannot Be Reopened Now, Says Chief Justice To Opponent

In connection with the order passed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court, on Mr. W. T. Halai's application, directing certain exhibits to be detained, the opponent, Jhaverilal Magarlal, made an oral application before the judges on Monday morning just before admissions were taken up.

The applicant said that he had been visiting the High Court for many days to watch for Mr. Halai's application. But on Thursday last when the application was heard, he was ill and confined to bed and, therefore, unable to attend the court.

He therefore requested their lordships to hear him on Mr. Halai's application.

The Chief Justice observed that they could not now reopen the matter.

MARWARI RELEASED ON BAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, August 1.

Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, yesterday admitted an appeal preferred by Dahachand Chhatrabhan a Marwari moneylender of Thana, who was convicted on Monday last by the Thana City Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust and was sentenced to six months' hard labour and fine of Rs. 500 or in default one-and-a half-month's additional imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge further ordered that the appellant be released on furnishing a bail of Rs. 2,000.

The appeal is fixed for hearing arguments on August 20 next.

BILL COLLECTOR SENTENCED

Fined Rs. 1,000 And One Day's S. I.

A day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000/- on Kanji Naranji, a bill-collector in Messrs. Rowjee Ganpat, grain merchants at Dana Bunder, was pronounced by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,151/- If the accused failed to pay the fine, he was ordered to undergo four months' R. I.

From the evidence, it transpires that the accused was working in the firm for the past four years as a bill collector. During last March he was alleged to have collected Rs. 3,277/- and failed to pay the amount to the firm. On March 28, the proprietors of the firm found him absconding and a complaint was lodged to the Police.

In July the accused surrendered himself and made good the loss to the extent of Rs. 1,400/- The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

STOP COW-SLAUGHTER

Kathiawar Rulers' Appeal To Ruler Of Mangrol

In the course of two letters written for the same purpose one by Mr. Jamnadas Udani and the other by the Maharajas of Navanagar, Bhavnagar, Dharangdhra and Limbdi to H. H. the Sheikh Sahib of Mangrol, the signatories say:—

It will not be out of place here for me to suggest that in greater part of the Moslem world no cow is slaughtered for food or sacrifice and yet, I am sure, crores of Musaslmans living therein completely observe their religion and enjoy the best of health. If they can do this why not Mussalmans in Mangrol? After all it is the duty of a good ruler to continue the condition of things that worked satisfactorily in the past.

The only object of this approach to you is that we may be able to keep Kathiawar free from difficulties such as we see have often ended in endangering communal relations in other parts of India. It is in the interest of us all that we are constrained to appeal to you in this matter. We feel that if Your Highness will appreciate the sentiment underlying this letter, we have no doubt Your Highness will find it not difficult to restore the old condition of things that worked so satisfactorily in the past before the passing of the above said order.

PROPOSITIONS & AMENDMENTS RULED OUT

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, July 31.

Two hours were nearly wasted by the general board of Kurla Municipality, at its special meeting held last evening, in an attempt to secure a valuation certificate from an expert in connection with the site (Telangwadi) selected by the board sometime ago for building a hospital.

The President Mr. M. N. Patankar ruled out all the propositions and amendments moved at yesterday's meeting on the ground that they were trying to modify a former resolution of the board. He said that the requisition brought by eight members was not for modification, but only for re-fixing the value (original Rs. 60,000) of the site; and, therefore, he could not allow any of the motions.

The meeting, which was convened by the Vice-President, was dissolved by the President.

Admiral Sir John Kelly has been appointed first and principal Naval Aid-de-camp to the King in succession to Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt.

The Lyallpur District Board at a meeting held recently unanimously appointed Mr. Karm Din as District Engineer.—United Press.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

RAMKRISHNA MISSION'S HELP

Appeal For Funds To Continue Relief

Swami Sambuddhananda, Ramkrishna Mission Relief Camp wires from Nowgong, Assam:—

"Ramkrishna Mission has already distributed 389 maunds and 32 seers of rice, a large quantity of clothing to 4,525 recipients of 1212 families of 55 destitute villages. Constant heavy rains and the rise of the Brahmaputra are aggravating miseries. Relief will have to be conducted for several months. The mission fervently appeals for funds. Any contribution to the local Ramkrishna Mission, or to the President, Belurmath Post Office, Howrah, will be most thankfully acknowledged."

Oothamna Subscriptions

BOMBAY, August 1.

On the occasion of Oothamna ceremony of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) Baronet, one lakh of rupees was subscribed according to his will from the estate of the late Baronet, the interest of which is to be utilised for the benefit of the Parsis.

One lakh of rupees more was subscribed by Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) which is also to be used for the benefit of the Parsis.

Several other small subscriptions were announced by relatives and friends.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the present Baronet has been receipent of numerous messages of condolence from friends all over India. While regretting the delay in replying to all these letters, he thanks them all.—United Press.

GHATKOPER CELEBRATIONS

Ghatkopar, August 1.—To celebrate the fourteenth death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak, a public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar was held at 3 this morning to-day in the hall of the Rashtriya Kanyashala. Mr. Gokulbhai Dolatram Bhat presided.

Rs. 2 lakhs damage has been caused by the fire which broke out in the two-storeyed godown attached to ocean jute press at Cossipore.

Bangalore.—His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bangalore on Wednesday morning.

Australia's "No" To Indian Invitation

TEAM NOT BREAKING VOYAGE AT BOMBAY INSPITE OF VICEROY'S REQUEST

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1.

That Australian cricketers will not break voyage at Bombay on their way back from England is now certain.

The Board of Control of Cricket in India, made every possible effort to induce the Australian Board to sanction a very brief stay at Bombay but the Australian Board regretted their inability to accede to India's request.

VICEROY PLEADS.

The presence in England of Lord Willingdon, Patron of the Board of Control in India and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, President, gave India further hopes of being able to entertain the Australian team. Both Lord Willingdon and Sir Sikandar strongly pleaded for a brief Australian visit but the Board has now heard from them that Australians could not possibly accept the invitation since they were due in Australia for the Commonwealth Centenary celebrations at Melbourne early in November.

This is most unfortunate, according to Lord Willingdon and Sir Sikandar for despite the strain of the tour in England, Australians would have been delighted to visit India but for the centenary celebrations.

OPPORTUNITY TO INDIA.

The Programme of inter-Dominion visits reveals that there will be no official tours in 1937-38 and this gives India an opportunity of sending a team either to Australia or New Zealand during that season. The Board of Control, it is understood, are going to negotiate for such a visit.—A. P.

Stifling India's Voice Abroad

Subhas Bose Tells Story Of British Ambassador's Part In Suppressing Press Interview

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who has now been undergoing a course of treatment at Vienna under Prof. Neumann, has sent the following statement to the "United Press," contradicting the report circulated by a foreign newsagency about the circumstances under which the State Censor at Belgrade intervened to prevent an interview by him being published in the Yugoslav Press:

"My attention has been drawn to an air mail message sent by Reuter's from Belgrade on 9th June which has been reproduced in the Indian Press. The message runs thus:—

"The State Censor has intervened to prevent articles by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, being published in the Jugoslav press. Mr. Bose, who has been touring Europe, lecturing and writing about the Indian Nationalist cause, recently arrived at Belgrade from Sofia, and contrasts the attitude of the Jugoslav authorities unfavourable with that of Bulgarians and Rumanians, who gave him a most cordial reception."

THE FACT.

"The fact is that my reception at the hands of the Municipal an State authorities at Belgrade the capital of Yugoslavia, was as cordial as that I had received at Budapest (Hungary), Bucharest (Roumania) and Sofia (Bulgaria). The only difference was that the press at Belgrade was not as hospitable as the press in Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia.

"In Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, in connection with my visit, the Press gave prominence to India's struggle for freedom. The same thing would normally have happened at Belgrade but for the intervention of the British Ambassador.

STORY OF AN INTERVIEW.

"Soon after my arrival, the most prominent paper of Belgrade, the "Politika," sent a representative to interview me. I had to give a long interview—so varied and numerous were the questions I was asked. Later, I was invited to visit the office and Printing Press of the "Politika." The representative of "Politika" told me that the Editor would be very glad to publish a nationalist account of India's struggle as given by me because a few days earlier the Nawab of Rampur who had visited Belgrade had given an interview to say that the people of India were satisfied under British rule and that conditions in India under British rule were ideal.

HELD UP BY FOREIGN OFFICE.

"Late at night, the "Politika' office rang me up to say that they were very sorry to inform me that the interview in question had been held up by the Foreign Office after it had been approved by the Editor for publication. The next morning, I made enquiries at the Foreign Office and also of friends whom I had come to know at Belgrade and I was informed that the British Ambassador had made repeated requests to the Foreign Office to withhold any interviews that I may give to any of the Belgrade papers. For reasons best known to them, the Foreign Office was not able to refuse the request of the British Ambassador and so the Belgrade papers were not able to publish my interviews—though they were anxious to do so.

NO COMPLAINT.

I have nothing to complain about the reception I received at Belgrade nor about the attitude of the Belgrade Press. I was very glad to be able to rouse interest about India among the public through my visit to Belgrade. My only complaint is against the British Ambassador, who intervened in the matter and that in a secret manner. It interested me greatly to hear that I had been described by him as "an undesirable."

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE."

"Reuter's message gives the impression that my interview (not article) was withheld because I had criticised the Jugoslav authorities. This is absolutely false. The interview was withheld only because it was regarded as 'anti-British" by the British Ambassador.

"This incident gives some idea of the difficulties that are thrown in our way by our rulers when we try to make India's voice heard in foreign countries. But I am glad to say that in spite of such attempts, I have met success in most countries, where there is genuine interest in—and sympathy for India.—United Press.

QUESTION OF CONFISCATED LANDS

Gujerat Relief Committee Discuss Question

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, July 31

The sub-Committee of the Gujerat Farmers' Relief Committee met at seva Ashram, Broach when Dr. Chandulal Desai, Sjts. Kanjyalal Desai of Surat, Bhogilal Lala of Ahmedabad, Ravishanker of Ras and Chhotalal Puranik and Dinkerrao Desai of Broach were present.

They discussed the question of confiscated lands in all its aspects. Government have now made it clear to sell away these lands in auction with a heavy sum as an offset price and rejected the applications of the farmers to recover their lands by paying up the revenue dues together with penalty for withholding it. To this, the Government have not replied yet and instead declared to sell the confiscated lands by auction.

Farmers from Jambusar Taluka met the committee to discuss this question and seek guidance. They have stood by the committee and do not desire to transgress its decisions.

Brisk enrolment of Congress members in Jambusar Taluka is now in progress.

PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Notifications published in today's Calcutta 'Gazette' declare Ananta Chakravorty of village Bhowalbaria and Samiresh Chandra Ghosh of Kaikartan District Dacca, as proclaimed offenders under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and direct their surrender before the Police Superintendent, Dacca, within a fortnight.—United Press.

Bikaner Appointment

(From A Correspondent)

BIKANER, July 30

A Notification by the Home Minister issued to-day announces that under the express commands of His Highness the Maharajah Mr. G. T. H. Harding C.I.E., Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, has been appointed Officer on Special duty in the Home Department in connection with certain important questions relating to the Bikaner State Police, and that the services of Mr. Harding, who arrived in Bikaner on the 30th July, have been obtained on deputation for a period of three months.

The statements appearing in some newspapers to the effect that Mr. Harding had been appointed Inspector-General of the Bikaner State Police are incorrect.

BRITAIN KEEPS DAVIS CUP AT HOME

Perry And Austin Win Remaining Singles Matches

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 31.

Perry beat Shields 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 15—13. Britain has thus retained the Davis Cup.

Austin beat Wood 6—4, 6—0, 6—8, 6—2.

The match between Perry and Shields lasted two hours and twenty minutes, the last set taking over an hour. Perry played a careful waiting game and allowed Shields to make mistakes. Perry came up to the net judiciously and led 3—0 then 5—4, after some fine smashing by Shields.

Shields took the second set mainly owing to the Englishman's errors. Despite Shields' brilliant smashing, Perry led 3—0 in the third set, in which Shields committed several foot-faults. Perry led 3—1 in the fourth set.

Long tense rallies followed and Shields with demon-like shots drew level at 4—4. The games went against the service to 8—8. Perry was 9—8 then 10—9, Shields 11—10; Perry 12—11, 13—12 and 14—13. He then captured Shields' service after a great struggle.

Compared to the previous duel the Austin-Wood match contained no thrills. Austin outmanoeuvred and outplayed Wood, who was unable to cope with the Englishmen's accurate driving to the corners.

DAVIS CUP MEETING

LONDON, August 1.

Reuter is reliably informed that South Africa's proposal to hold the Davis Cup bienially, which it is understood was supported by the English and Australian delegates, was rejected by 12 votes to 11 at a private meeting of the Davis Cup Committee.

Mr. Dwight Davis who attended spoke against the resolution. By a substantial majority the delegates voted against the existing qualifying competition and for a return to the 'status quo.

It was decided to ascertain the opinion of absent countries which, if there was an increase in the vote, will result in the countries starting on the same footing in 1936. Reuter.

GOODWOOD STAKES RESULTS

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Goodwood Stakes run at Goodwood to-day over a distance of two miles, three furlongs resulted as follows:—

CLARAN	1
SON OF MINT	2
WHITE PLAINS	3

Twelve ran. Won by one and a half lengths. A short head separated the second and the Third.

Starting Prices:—Six/One Claran Seven/One Son of Mint, Hundred/Eight White Plains.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE GREETS EMPIRE ATHLETES

LONDON, July 31.

The Prince of Wales received the Empire athletes at St. James's Palace this afternoon. After shaking hands with the team managers, and delegates, the athletes filled past the Prince in the alphabetical order of the countries, the Prince shaking hands with each in turn.

The Prince said "I am very sorry that I shall be unable to attend the games since I will be abroad; therefore I am especially pleased to see you all to-day.

I have the happiest recollections of my visits to your countries. The last Empire Games held in Canada were most successful, and I have no doubt these would be likewise, and whether you win or lose all will receive a warm welcome.

I hope you will have a pleasant stay and a safe voyage home." Sir James Leigh—Wood responded and Howland the captain of the British team called for cheers for the Prince, after which the teams were shown through the state apartments.—Reuter.

NEW L. B. W. RULE

Question Will Be Considered By M. C. C.

LONDON, July 31.

The M.C.C. announce that the question of giving a trial to the new L.B.W. rule to cover the ball pitching on the offside of the wicket will be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee in autumn.—Reuter.

SURREY & KENT FIGHT IT OUT

Warwick Beat Sussex On Tirst Innings

LONDON, July 31.

The Surrey versus Kent match ended on an exciting note. Kent were 185 for 9 wickets at 6 p.m. Marriot and Chalk played a most stubborn innings, defying the attack for an extra half hour.

ESSEX VICTORIOUS.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Glamorgan 162 and 358 (Nichols 5 for 87). Essex 214 and 307 for 8 (Pope 108; O'Connor 51). Essex won by two wickets.

Worcester 326 and 265 (Lyetteton 53; Howarth 70; Goddard 7 for 105) Gloucester 625 for 6 declared. Gloucester won by an innings and 34 runs.

Lancs 403 and 47 for one, Leicester 246 and 202 (Berry 56; Pollard 4 for 42). Lancs won by 9 wickete.

Somerset 181 and 226 for 5 (F. Lee 130 unfinished). Middlesex 516 for 7 declared. Middlesex won on the first innings.

Derby 377 for 7 declared and 5 for no wickets. Hants 192 and 186 (Arnold 35; Copson 4 for 67). Derby won by ten wickets.

Warwick 269 and 270 for 8 declared. Sussex 251 and 183 for 3 (Melville 106 not out). Warwick won on the first innings.

Yorks 384 for 6 declared, Notts 210 (Hardstaff 71; Verity 6 for 85) and, following on, 242 for 9 (Harris 79). Yorks won on the first innings.

Surrey 501 and 207 for 5 declared (Sandham 85; Squires 61; Fender 5 for 22). Kent 431 (Todd 87 not out) and 229 for 9 (Ames 62; Chalk 62 not out). Surrey won on the first innings.

The tow-day match betwen Clifton and Tonbridge which commenced at Lord's yesterday resulted in a win for Tonbridge by 173 runs.

Scores:—Tonbridge 270 (Day 71, Salmon 77) and 221 (Day 130 not out). Clifton 224 (Weston 121) and 94.—Reuter's Special.

MYSORE'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

High Court To Take Action Against Retiring Chief Justice?

BANGALORE, July 31.

Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, the newly appointed Chief Justice of Mysore High Court, has arrived in Bangalore, and will take his seat on the Bench from August 1, on which date Mr. P. Mahadevaiah, the acting Chief Justice will be retiring from the Office which he now holds.

Mr. Mahadeviaha who was born on March 26, 1875 was first acting as Assistant Master. Maharaja's College for 5 months in 1897, then enrolled himself as a First grade pleader from August 1901 and practised as an Advocate of the then Chief Court from March 23, 1903. He was appointed to act as Munshiff in March, 1905, and from there rose to higher position and finally was made Chief Judge of the High Court.

REMARKS THAT CAUSED FLUTTER

Just on the eve of his retirement his Presidential address at the Judicial Officers Conference making some references to the conduct of lawyers in handling cases, etc., has created an atmosphere of unpleasantness among the members of the Bar and the resolutions passed by the Associations protesting against the general remarks and requesting the withdrawal of those remarks are embodied in a circular.

The High Court have taken notice of such resolutions as affecting the integrity of the Court, and action is being taken to show cause as to why notice should not be taken of it.—United Press

BENARES RUPTURE

Did Mahasabha Bring Pressure On Two Leaders?

AMRAOTI, Aug. 1.

"Many Congressmen in Berar must have been stunned by the news about the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney, even though the decision was all too expected. Looking to the Congress election manifesto published in the papers and to the fragmentary extracts from the joint statement of Mr. Aney and Pandit Malaviya, it appears to me that the pressure of Hindu Mahasabha organisations on these veteran leaders must have been the chief factor responsible for bringing about the final rupture," states Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, Organising Secretary, Berar Congress Socialist Party and member of the Berar P.C.C., interviewed on the resignations of Mr. Aney and Pandit Malaviyaﬁ—United Press.

LOCAL BODIES IN PRESIDENCY

Examiner's Report Reveals Deficits Galore

The report of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts on the working of the Local Audit Department for the year 1932-33 points out that there is no appreciable improvement in the accounts of local bodies and deterioration is even evident in some cases. "The state of the finances of many of the local bodies is discouraging and unless prompt measures are taken to overhaul and improve them a financial and administrative breakdown seems inevitable" says the Examiner. "Suggestions for improvement and the directions from which increase of revenue, if any, can be expected have been made in the various audit reports. During the existing financial stringency the financial condition of each local body requires jealous watching on the part of the administrators of the fund. The delay in the revision of assessment lists, reductions in the assessments without recorded reasons, neglect in the prompt recovery of taxes, non-application of coercive measures and the process of writing off large sums on account of irrecoverable arrears which are the prevailing features in the municipal administration of some of the municipalities, typical instances of which have been given in the report, indicate that the councillors do not individually and severally evince the interest in the affairs of the body for which they are responsible that is expected of them."

PETTY FRAUDS.

A large number of petty frauds were noticed in the Pound accounts of Taluka Boards in Sind and a stricter administration of cattle pounds in Satara and Sind and specially in Dharwar districts appears to be necessary.

A large number of cases showing neglect of rate payers' interest have been recorded.

The financial position of 35 municipalities was unsound and 14 could not meet their liabilities. The arrears of taxes and dues on 31st March 1932 totalled Rs. 31.58 lakhs as compared with Rs. 28.12 lakhs in the previous year and Rs. 22.71 lakhs in 1930-31. Out of the amount of arrears Rs. 15,800 were due from councillors of certain municipalities.

HUGE DEFICIT IN B. I. TRUST

Referring to the Bombay Improvement Trust, the report states that the deficit in the general accounts in 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 33,81,951 and for the year 1932-33 Rs. 29,94,703, bringing the total to Rs. 2,65,16,370. The committee had to write off irrecoverable rents to the extent of Rs. 34,088. In spite of this write off, the arrears of rents on account of chawls, acquired properties, vacant lands and semi-permanent sheds amounted to Rs. 8,57,504 on 31st March 1933. In addition to the above figure Rs. 2,86,422 are also due from permanent lessees.

BOMBAY GOVT. ON REPORT.

In reviewing the report the Government of Bombay have drawn the attention of the various officers concerned to the irreguarities, etc. pointed out by the Examiner.

GOVT. RESIDENCE IN NAINI TAL BURGLED

Thieves Walk Out With Big Haul

(From Our Correspondent)

NAINI TAL, July 29

News is to hand that a daring theft took place at the Government residence of Mr. Behari Lal Bhatia Camp Assistant to Mr. P F B. Hickey, Superinteding Engineer Canals, U. P., at Narora the Head Works of the Lower Ganges Canal The thieves broke open through the boundary wall and then got access into the main room by forcing out the lock. The residence is situated just near the Canal guard kept for the vigilence.

The loss is estimated to be above Rs. 1,500 which includes clothes, cash, ornaments, jewellery etc.

Police are making inquiries but so far no arrests are said to have been effected.

EXTERNMENT ORDERS

FENI, Aug. 1.

Makhanlal Nandy, a local college student along with 2 other school students were ordered under Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act by the Noakhali District Magistrate to leave the District forthwith.—United Press.

Another Blow To Stricken Bihar

HEAVY TASK BEFORE FLOOD RELIEF WORKERS IN SITAMARHI

PATNA (By Mail)

The Secretary of the Bihar Central Relief Committee has issued the following statement on the flood situation through the "United Press":—

The reports that we have received from our centres in Muzaffarpur disclose that the flood situation at least in the Sitamarhi Sub-Division is really alarming. Flood water has penetrated nearly 100 villages in Pupri Centre and is rising with great rapidity. It is needless to add that the crops standing in these villages have been washed away making the villagers altogether destitute and hopeless for the future.

WIRES CUT OFF.

The area has become so much marooned that an attempt to send wire to the outside would proved a failure in as much as the telegraphic connection with Muzaffarpur had gone out of order. From Belsand Mr. Saddik has telegraphed to-day that Diriapur has been badly overflooded resulting in starvation and falling of houses and that condition of the people demanded immediate help. Mr. Balbhadra has also wired from there to the same effect.

PICTURE OF WOE

The picture of woe that comes from Motihari is not less gruesome. Writes the officer-in-charge:—

"The flood situation stands where it was. It is difficult if not impossible to approach Motihari from the villages. All the crops have been ruined, the Aghani in the shape of seeds and the 'bhadai' in the shape of young crops and sugarcane, which was the main hope of the cultivators has been submerged under water and permanently damaged.

But the floods of the Gandak and the Bagmati are as terrible as before. The Gandak 'bandh' runs the risk of being breached at several places.

The roads are all covered with water which have become unfit to be used on any conveyance. Go where you will, you will find hords of cattle sitting at elevated places surrounded with water. The cottages, which were built after the earthquake are all gone; the houses that were standing have come down and the grains that were left in the granaries have been destroyed. The relief offices are so very overcrowded that it is difficult for the workers to do any work.

The northern part of Motihari is heavily overflooded, water at places being higher than a man's height but at places it is not more than 1 to 2 feet. Many houses have fallen. It is not possible to approach the Railway station on any conveyance. The town of Motihari is being closely patrolled by the Police. People are living in elevated places. Crops have been altogether washed away. Cattle are dying for want of fodder.

MAGNITUDE OF TASK

The above will give an idea of the virulent nature of the floods and magnitude of the task of flood relief created by it. Our workers have all become alert and active and the officer-in-charge have been authorised to spend as much as is considered indispensable to meet the situation. The point to be remembered is that this is the first of the series of several floods that we apprehend will visit. North Bihar in the rainy season and the expenses for the flood relief in this connection cannot but be heavy. Muzaffarpur alone intends to spend at least Rs. 12,000 this month for flood relief and Champaran is of opinion that it will have to spend at least one lakh rupees to meet the several attacks of floods and consequent famines.—United Press.

YOUTH TO SAVE FARMERS FROM BEING EXPLOITED

Sjt. Rohit Mehta's Appeal At Public Meeting At Borsad

(From A Correspondent)

BORSAD, July 30

The meeting of Borsad citizens was held last night, Sjt. Rohit Mehta Sjt. Bachoobhai Dhruva and Sjt. Champanera had come from Ahmedabad for the meeting.

In the beginning Sjt. Shambhubhai gave introduction of Sjt. Rohit Maheta and Bachubhai and requested them to begin their lectures.

REMEDY OF EXPLOITATOIN

Sjt. Champanera explained that at present the workers and peasants are exploited and complete independence is of no use, if this problem is not solved.

HELP FARMERS

Sjt. Bachubhai Dhruva told that Borsad was centre of the movement. He asked the people to help the farmers. He said the real programme of strengthening the Congress is to work hard for the benefit of people. He fully explained how the capitalist misused the swadeshi movement and while talking about the Socialist Party he said that the party did not want to separate and he declared that it is totally faithful to the Congress.

Sjt. Rohit Mehta said that the capitalists had taken undue advantage of swadeshi movement; they liked to use Egyptian and American cotton. Really speaking this movement is of all the people and not of only few capitalists.

YOUTH TO WORK

He requested the youths to visit the villages and to help the farmers.

ESCAPE OF UNDER-TRIALS

One Arrested: 3 Still Absconding

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

In connection with yesterday's escape from the Alipore Central Jail of four under-trial prisoners in the Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case the Police made simultaneous searches this morning in Entally, Tolly Gunje and Bhowanipur and took 6 young men to the Intelligence Branch Headquarters for examination.

Of the four desperadoes, one was arrested yesterday, while the remaining three are still absconding.—United Press

Eulogistic Reference On Taking Charge

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, retired Judge, Madras High Court, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court, assumed charge of his office to-day.

An eulogistic reference to his work as Judge, Madras High Court, was made by Government Advocate, to which he made a suitable reply.

ORDEALS OF NANGA PARBAT EXPEDITION

With More Deliberate Advances Summit Might Have Been Reached

SHRINAGAR, July 31.

Some idea of the severe ordeals of the Nanga Parbat expedition is obtainable from details available with the return of Capt. Frier of the 1st Punjab Regiment, who accompanied the expedition. Survivors of the expedition are still at the Base Camp and will probably return.

APPALLING SNOW CLOUDS

In two weeks as several of the porters are down with frostbite and arrangements for the return journey have to be made. Apparently Capt. Frier and Sangster did not accompany the expedition in their final assault on Nanga Parbat as only 16 of the porters volunteered, and these were only sufficient to carry the stores for the five Germans. The snow clouds over Nanga Parbat even from the Base Camp was appalling and Capt. Frier says that the wind must have been blowing with hurricane velocity.

HURRY ASSAULT

One of the surviving porters states that the load he was carrying was actually blown off his back. But the last couple of thousand feet did not appear to present insuperable difficulty being an easy slope compared to the earlier ascent. It is suggested that the final assault was carried out too hurriedly and without sufficient preparation and that with more deliberate advance the summit might have been reached.

THOSE LOST PICTURES

The expedition was greatly delayed by the non-arrival of the special food required by the Darjeeling porters at this height and the shortage of petrol which was used in primus stoves for cooking. Petrol in special tins was brought from Germany, but it was found that 30 per cent had evaporated while 60 per cent of the petrol from Srinagar had also been similarly lost. Wonderful photographs were taken of the summit from a ridge about two thousand feet below, but these were unfortunately carried by those who perished and so were lost with them. Both Sangster and Capt. Frier speak very highly of the Darjeeling porters.

Mr. Sangster delivered a lecture at Gulmarg on the expedition last Sunday in aid of the dependants of the deceased Darjeeling porters. About 300 people were present to listen to a graphic description illustrated with lantern slides.—A. P.

NANGA PARBAT TRAGEDY

POONA, Aug. 1.

With reference to yesterday's press message about the report regarding the Nanga Parbat disaster, it should be made clear that it was based on enquiries made on departmental observations and not on official memorandum issued by the meteorological department.—A.P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 8 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 29 1353
Parsi: Behman 30 1303
Sunrise: 6h 15m
Sunset: 7h 14m
High Water: 4-56 16-44
Low Water: 10-38 23-27

S. S. "Strathnaver", with English mails of July 19, due at 2 p.m.

Bombay Veterinary College, 48th College Anniversary, Parel, 3-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. v. Indian Football League, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

Rugby: Cathedral High School v. Cathedral Old Boys 'B', Oval, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 3

Harwood League: Portuguese Association v. B. B. and C. I., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 4

S. S. "Chitral", with the homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Cathedral Old Boys, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League: Sherwood Foresters v. 14th Heavy Brigade, R.A., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

BAND AT POONA

The 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday (3rd instant) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Hokushin Maru" left Singapore to-day and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 12th August via Penang and Colombo.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts Circle will meet at Aiwane Rafat on Sunday (5th instant) at 5-30 p.m., and on Wednesday (8th instant) at 4 p.m. at the Regal.

FREE MEDICAL AID

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ended 28th July 1934, was 394. Of these 272 were males and 122 females.

RECEPTION AT HINDU GYMKHANA

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will hold a reception to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at the Gymkhana Pavilion in honour of Mr. V. M. Merchant "for his brilliant batting against the M. C. C. in 1933."

SEE THE GREATEST
OF ALL THE JUNGLE FILMS
At the theatre magnificent
THE REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
(to cope with the crowd)
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE RUSH IS TERRIFIC
BOOK IN ADVANCE
Free List Entirely Stopped.

TO-DAY EXTRA SHOW
at 4 p. m.
COMPLETE FILM OF THE
CARNERA—BAER
FIGHT SHOWING EACH ROUND
AGAIN IN SLOW MOTION
5 — REELS — 5
The CAPITOL
ALSO AT
6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Angel Voice of the Radio wanted to sin and suffer...so she broke her contract, and a lot of other things!
PROFESSIONAL SWEETHEART
With GINGER ROGERS
NORMAN FOSTER
ZASU PITTS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Life of Jimmy Dolan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Professional Sweetheart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"King of the Jungle" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Melody in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yuddha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Prof. A. Menezes will deliver a public lecture on "Patriotism in life and Poetry" under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Brotherhood Hall. Prof. K. L. Joshi will preside.

R. C. Working Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Congress R. C. Sub-Committees

Meetings of the sub-committees of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at Congress House, as under:—

To-day (Thursday) Medical Sub-Committee at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Saturday (4th instant) Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

'G' WARD D. C. C.

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Girgaum District Congress Committee, Girgaum, writes:—

"Nomination papers are now available in this office. Those who wish to contest the B. P. C. C. election from our Ward should receive them from our office and return to us duly filled, on or before the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Nearly 6,500 Congress members were enrolled in our Register upto 31st July 1931. They are eligible to take any part in the B. P. C. C. election.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

For the ensuing B. P. C. C. elections, the 'C' Ward Congress Committee has fixed the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi as the election booth and time has been fixed from morning 8 a.m. to 12 noon (S.T.) and evening 2 to 7 p.m. (S. T.).

Nominations for the B. P. C. C. elections from the candidates are invited on or before 6-30 p.m. on 7th instant at the Committee's Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

Tuesday, being the last day for receiving membership books, the office was rushed for the whole day up to 8-0 p.m. by the workers. It is estimated that 10,000 members have been enrolled in this ward.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA

To Contest Bombay Assembly Seat

Bombay, Aug 1

A meeting of friends and sympathisers of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta from various political schools of thought, met yesterday at the Deorukha Brahmin Club, Girgaon, to consider the necessity and advisability of sending Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the Assembly from Bombay. Among those present were: Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., Mr. Talpade, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. Marcell Fernandez, Mr. Mandlik, Dr. Savarkar.

It was unanimously agreed that in view of the Congress attitude regarding the Communal Award and other important issues before the country, it is essential to send a publicman of the stamina of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as a representative from Bombay to give a strong fight on these questions in the Assembly.—United Press.

RISE IN INFANT MORTALITY UNCHECKED

260 Under One Year Of Age Die

The health returns of Bombay during the 30th week of 1934, i.e. the week ended on 28th July 1934 were as under:—

The total mortality 564 was 37 more than the last week; the death rate registered was 25.2 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 30th week of 1933 was 450 and death rate 20.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 482 and death rate 20.9.

Out of the total deaths, 206 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused 1 attack (imported from Phalton State) and 1 death. Cholera caused 1 attack (imported from Jonpur and one death) and Plague 1 attack and 1 death. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 9.

The number of live births registered during the week was 595 which compares favourably with that for the 30th week of 1933, viz. 538 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933), viz. 490.

SUIT BY A COLLIERY CO.

Allegations Against A Contractor

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out in a suit filed by the Hirdagarh Collieries Ltd., against the Central Provinces Contracting and Mining Syndicate.

The notice of motion was taken out by the defendants for an order against the plaintiffs to pay them Rs. 85,573 as being the amount admitted to be due to them.

The plaintiffs who were owners of coal fields at Hirdagarh alleged that the defendants who were their contractors had failed to raise the necessary quantity of coal at their collieries during 1931 and 1932, and had seriously damaged the plaintiffs' mines including the plant and tools, involving the plaintiffs in loss estimated at Rs. 1,15,212. As the defendants failed to carry out the contract, the plaintiffs employed another contractor at the defendants' risk, but the defendants did not leave the collieries and prevented the new contractors from raising coal.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED

The defendants denied the allegations and counter-claimed against the plaintiffs three sums for work done by them. They stated that the amount of Rs. 85,573 was not disputed, and was shown in the plaintiffs' own books as being due to them. By this notice of motion they claimed to recover this amount, and offered to give security for repayment of the amount in case they were ordered to pay a large sum as damages to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs denied having made any such admissions of the amount due.

His Lordship refused to make the order and dismissed the defendants' application.

Mr. M. S. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. B. J. Desai for the defendants.

POSTAL FRAUD CASE

One Accused Acquitted In Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court heard the appeals filed by Raghunath Narayan Rane and Dhondu Vithal Kusha against the order of the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri sentencing them to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 100 fine and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine, respectively.

The first accused was convicted of stealing a postal article and the second of being in possession of stolen property.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar appeared for the second accused and Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

MISSING PACKET.

The prosecution case was that the branch office of Huseinbhoy Lalji Devraj and Co., at Panjim posted a packet containing two cheques to their head office in Bombay. The mail was carried by s.s. "Vegavati," and the first accused who was in charge of it was alleged to have extracted the packet. As the Bombay office did not receive the packet, a complaint was made to the postal authorities.

Thereafter, in July 1933, the Panjim branch received a postcard in which it was stated that the packet had been found, and that it would be sent to the firm if they would send four Goa lottery tickets to the writer of the letter, Raghunath Palkar care of Dhondu Kusha, the second accused, at Malvan.

CONFESSION.

In course of investigations, the second accused admitted having posted the missing packet on that very day. Thereupon, the postbox was opened, and the packet was found from it. The accused also confessed to having written the postcard to the firm in the name of Raghunath at the instance of the latter (first accused). Both accused were then prosecuted.

Their Lordships held that there was no evidence to sustain the charge against the first accused and acquitted him. The sentence of the second accused was reduced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

KURLA MURDER TRIAL OPENS

Mother Of Deceased Gives Evidence

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, August 1.

The trial opened to-day before Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, of Yusufkhan Haidarkhan on a charge of having murdered Abdul Rauf, an 18-year-old Muslim of Kurla, in broad day light with a clasp knife, on March 5 last.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor for Thana, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. D. K. Ovalekar for the defence.

In the Kurla Resident Magistrate's court about 40 witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

At the Sessions Court, besides the plan maker and the police constable, who had given the first information, the mother of the deceased and a Kurla Municipal councillor, who was an eye-witness, were examined to-day.

Manginabai, the mother of the deceased, giving evidence, narrated the story as to how the relations between the accused and the deceased were strained, prior to the incident. Witness stated that the accused several times threatened to kill her son. She then vividly described the circumstances which led to the tragic end of her young married son at the hand of the accused.

COUNCILLOR'S EVIDENCE

Mr. K. V. Bandal, the Kurla Municipal Councillor, deposed that he returned home on March 5 last at about 3 p.m. His friend Kashinath accompanied him from the Kurla station. On hearing the cry of "Ya Allah," witness came out of his room. Witness saw from his verandah Yusuf with open knife in his hand. He next saw a 18-year-old boy who was bleeding profusely dropping down after walking a few paces. He died instantaneously. His friend Kashinath brought the policeman.

Cross-examined witness stated that five or seven minutes after he returned to his room, he heard the cry of "Ya Allah". Witness saw the back of the accused, who was going at an ordinary pace. Witness did not see anybody chasing the accused. Witness did not come down in order that he might be involved in the affair. His statement was recorded by the police the following day.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

Condolence Meeting In Cowasji's Memory

((From Our Correspondent).
KURLA. Aug. 1.

At a special meeting of the Kurla Municipality held last evening, a condolence resolution in memory of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.) was carried by the general board.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 8	Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up	Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

			H.M
No. 15	Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down	Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

SANTA CRUZ GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.

The opening ceremony of "Bal Mandir" will be done under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal on Sunday the 5th August at 9 a.m.

Mahajanwadi Secretary To Be Prosecuted

Corporation Finds Well-water Unfit For Potable Purposes

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at their meeting on Wednesday sanctioned the prosecution of the Secretary of the Mahajan Wadi for not closing the well in the Wadi as required by the Municipality. The well is in the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi at Kalbadevi Road regarding which the Municipal Commissioner wrote as follows to the Standing Committee:

UNFIT FOR POTABLE PURPOSES.

In December 1932, there was a case of typhoid in the premises and as the water of the well in question was reported to be used for drinking purposes by the people living thereat, a sample of its water was sent to the Municipal Analyst for analysis on 29th December 1932. It was on analysis found to be unfit for potable purposes. It also showed signs of sewage contamination.

This was brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Mahajanwadi and he was requested to take steps to improve the quality of the water. The water was also subsequently examined on two occasions and on both the occasions it was reported unfit for potable purposes.

In May 1933, the Secretary had the water of the well pumped out, but this did not improve it.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A notice was therefore issued against him, under Section 381 of the Municipal Act, requiring him to cover the well hermetically or to state his objections to the proposed measure. In reply, his Solicitors wrote on the 19th July 1933 stating that the water was pumped out and the well thoroughly cleaned and that the well was of great use to the Bhatia community, as its water was being used for religious ceremonies held in the Wadi from time to time and by the Bhatia tenants and several other orthodox outsiders for their daily use. They, therefore, requested that further action should not be taken in the matter before the water was again re-examined. After the well water was pumped out and the well cleaned by the Secretary in May 1933, its water was again examined on four occasions, but on no occasion has the water been reported to be fit for potable purposes. The last sample examined was on 13th April 1934.

COMMISSIONER'S REQUEST.

As the water of this well has on all the occasions that it was examined found to be not fit for potable purposes and as it is heavily used by the people in the surrounding area, as stated by the Solicitors in their letter, dated the 19th July 1933, referred to above, it is dangerous to allow it to be used for potable purposes. I, therefore, requst the sanction of the Standing Committee to prosecution being instituted against the Secretary of the Mahajanwadi for non-compliance with the noitice requiring the closing of the well in question."

IRRELEVANT ARGUMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee complained that after Mr. A. R. Dalal left as Municipal Commissioner nearly 50 per cent. of the wells in the city were allowed to be opened by the Wells Committee. It might be perhaps, he said, because General Elections were coming shortly. He, therefore, suggested that this particular well also should not be closed.

COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL.

Prof. Davar characterised Mr. Tairsee's speech as irrelevant and pointed out that two wrongs could not be made one right. The municipal authorities had tested the well water sevral times and found it unfit for drinking purposes. If they continued to allow the people the further use of this well, their lives would be in danger.

The Committee accorded the sanction asked for by the Municipal Commissioner.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST 8 MEN

Long Standing Enmity & Its Alleged Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Aug. 1.

On charges of murder, causing grievous hurt and rioting at Kane village in the Pen taluka of the Kolaba district in the afternoon of April 8 last, eight Hindus have been committed to the Alibaug Sessions Court by First Class Magistrate, Mr. D. B. Varerkar.

OLD STORY.

According to the prosecution owing to rival factions the relations between the two parties were strained. Two days prior to the incident, there was a scuffle on account of dispute over certain lands and hut. On April 8 last the accused are alleged to have assaulted Nagu Vithu and Bala Changya with a sharp pointed instrument like an axe. The former was killed on the spot, while the latter sustained serious injuries. The motive for the crime is alleged to be long standing enmity between rival factions.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor for Kolaba District was specially instructed by the Government to conduct the case for the Crown in the committing Magistrate's Court, while Mr. R. M. Chitnis appeared for the defence.

The Sessions trial, which will be presided over by Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, will begin on August 23 at Alibaug.

Municipality Allowed To Construct Tank

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Aug. 1.

Mr. M. B. Pradhan, first class Sub-Judge of Thana, to-day discharged the rule issued by him against the Chief Officer of the Kurla Municipality for alleged disobedience of Court's order restraining the Municipality from continuing the work of constructions of the septic tank etc.

The Sub-Judge also vacated the temporary injunction granted against the Municipality on the assurance given by the Chief Officer that no payment would be made to the contractor for the work so far done.

The next hearing of Mr. Hussein Sheriff's petitions has been fixed for August 28.

Calcutta, Aug. 1.—The 14th death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated to-day in the city with befitting solemnity. —United Press.

85 INCHES RAIN IN RATNAGIRI

No Increase In Downpour

RATNAGIRI. Aug. 1.

Eighty-five inches of rain have fallen in Ratnagiri since the monsoon broke and there is no sign of abatement of the heavy downpour that during the past five days has rendered creeks and rivers impassable and resulted in several cases of fever owing to the damp.—A. P.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1934

UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT

At a mammoth meeting at Benares, the last in his Harijan tour, Mahatma Gandhi said, with natural pride and satisfaction, that at that meeting his vow of Harijan service was fulfilled. The vow has, indeed, been nobly fulfilled. His hurricane tour throughout the length and breadth of India in the concentrated service of Harijans is a phenomenal one and unprecedented in the history of India. It is literally true, as Mr. K.M. Munshi remarked at the Bombay meeting held to congratulate Gandhiji on his successful tour, that within so short a time as one year Gandhiji "has defied time and space and the demands of health to carry to the most distant villages his message of hope to those who had been socially submerged for centuries." Gandhiji has done more than any saint or prophet or social reformer before him to bring home to Indians the urgent necessity, from the religious, social and political points of view, for completely eradicating untouchability in every shape and form. That is undenied and undeniable.

Objections Answered

Carping critics will probably say: "Granting that Gandhiji has quickened the conscience of the whole country against the evil of untouchability, has his campaign made any substantial progress? Are not the Sanatanists more active in their opposition to him than they were ever before? Do not some of the Harijans themselves complain that the over-hasty campaign has alienated the sympathies of many Sanatanists towards them and exposed them in several places to avoidable ill-treatment? Do not many reformers, too, complain that it is impossible to keep pace with Gandhiji and practically leave everything to be done by him?" Objections like these have been, time and again, considered and answered by Gandhiji himself in the "Harijan" and at public meetings and we, too, shall have to consider some of them again in detail in due time. But for the present we shall only say that though untouchability is far from being removed, it has received its finishing blows and is, indeed, tottering to its end. The frenzied opposition of the ultra-orthodox Hindus is but a sign of their defeat and despair. The complaints of some Harijans and the cause for them, are also the inevitable, but temporary consequences of their fast-growing self-assertiveness, which last is itself a most promising feature of the present campaign. While a few Harijans have to suffer for their self-assertiveness many find that they can, without much serious opposition, exercise more and more rights as Hindus and citizens.

Reformer's Duty

We must, however, concede to the critics that many of the reformers find it hard to keep pace with Gandhiji and leave too much to be done by him. But we do not, for that reason, wish Gandhiji to slacken the pace of his movement. We rather want the reformers to be more earnest in their efforts to fight untouchability. All will admit that more workers are in the field to-day than were to be found at any time before, and more work, too, is being done on the whole. But still more workers are necessary and still more intensive effort, if it is seriously desired to end untouchability itself. Again, several workers only pretend to be in Gandhiji's camp, but they are really anti-reformers, who only wish to mislead reformers by doing something in a patronising manner for what they call the uplift of the Harijans, but who carefully refrain from admitting that the very idea of untouchability by birth is abominable and must be eradicated. Genuine reformers should unhesitatingly admit that the trouble is not so much with the "unclean" and uneducated Harijan as with the misguided and superstitious caste-Hindus. It is certainly necessary to educate the Harijans and to teach them to be more clean. But it is vastly more necessary to educate the caste-Hindus out of the unclean thought that a man can be untouchable because of his birth. Reformers can achieve speedy success by confining their propaganda specially to the caste Hindus themselves. The end of Gandhiji's tour and the probability of his being soon engaged in a number of national activities should induce his co-workers in the Harijan cause to redouble their efforts.

Steel Protection Bill In The Assembly

The four questions raised by Sir Joseph Bhore, while introducing the Steel Protection Bill in the Assembly, constitute tests for the success of an Industry under protection, which, however, do not tell the whole tale of the Iron and Steel Indus ry in India. Much less do they give the whole truth about the Government's plans for protection accorded to that industry. Sir Joseph asks if the period of protection accorded to the industry has been utilised by it to increase its efficiency; and answers his own query in the affirmative by citing the authority of the Tariff Board about the absence of any complaint against Indian steel, and also the fall in prices of the several categories of steel goods. We are glad that the Indian Steel Industry has built itself into a position, and has attained to a quality of production, where no complaints could be urged against its products. But we wonder, if the fall in prices mentioned by Sir Joseph would really have happened, had there not been during the period under question, one of the worst depressions which modern industry has experienced. In fact, it may even be doubted if the price fall in India is of the same extent as that in other countries, even in such of them as still maintain a high protectionist tariff. Even if our doubts on this head are confirmed, we would not imply by them that the industry does not deserve protection, or has had an excessive degree of it. All that we would like Sir Joseph Bhore and his official supporters to note is that, in holding up such tests as the decline in prices for products of protected industry, they should remember that, in the absence of any State machinery to regulate prices, the decline or rise in prices may be no real measure of the success or efficiency of the industry. High prices may just as well have indicated an increasing efficiency,—as they did in the Great War, as lowering prices,—both being the result of competition in world markets rather than any real and unfailing index of industrial efficiency. The remarks of Sir Joseph himself, in regard to the treatment by Tatas, of smaller firms or subsidiary industries, and the price of the raw material to be supplied to them, are an ample vindication of our contention.

Has the improvement in the Indian Steel Industry been purchased at too great a cost? asks Sir Joseph next and, once again, his answer is satisfactory. There is a section in the Tariff Board Report attempting to measure the cost to the country of the protection accorded to the steel industry, by means of bounties to local production or additional import duties, to which the reported portion of Sir Joseph's observations offers no reply. It is a very complicated question, whether or not the price paid by the country to have a steel industry of the modern type is adequate or excessive. So many considerations enter in answering this question that no categoric reply is possible. For our part, however, we do not hold that the crucial point is the cost to the country for building up this industry. The real test is, whether, even at this cost, the industry has been built up to the level needed for assuring our national safety. Sir Joseph is quite clear that it is a key-industry of national importance; and both the Fiscal Commission originally, and the successive Tariff Boards subsequently, have had no hesitation in recommending,—on this ground were there no others,—the fullest protection to such an industry on which the very existence of India, as an independent nation, depends. The Indian steel industry is, however, not yet developed to a level, where it could make all the munitions and armaments required in modern times to guarantee, from its own resources, our national independence. This may be an ambitious aim,—that Indian steel products must range in variety from pins and wire-nails to Big Berthas, armour plates and battleships; but so long as that stage is not reached, the industry can scarcely be said to have attained a degree of success that could make those responsible for the task of Indian defence free from anxiety. Even if we discard this ideal of steel development as absurd for a nation of bondsmen, the admitted aim and the definite scheme now put forward of protection to the Indian industry are such that a good slice of even the ordinary domestic demand for common steel wares in India will remain open to British, if not to universal, competition. The Britisher in India, no doubt, stands on a footing by himself. But the Indian industry will not be left in an unchallenged command of its own domestic market, if it should dare to expand its output to that level. The proposals of the Steel Protection Bill are clearly aimed to perpetuate that state of things. We cannot quite compliment Sir Joseph Bhore on having championed, even indirectly or unconsciously, such an objective for the maximum development of the Indian steel industry, which would condemn the Indian industry ever to play the second fiddle to the British; and so we trust amendments will be moved, while the Bill is passing through its several stages in the Legislature, which would tend to correct this fundamental vice of the present Government proposals for steel protection.

We need not enter any demurrer to Sir J. Bhore's remarks about the relations between the TISCO and the subsidiary industries, and other concerns engaged in working up steel ingots into finished products, and we would even not mind some more concrete provisions than the mere trust that the House of Tatas will ever follow the noble ideals of its founder. But there will, we feel certain, be the liveliest objection to Government's suggestion for an excise on steel goods of Indian-make. There can be no question but that the proposal is fundamentally condemnable. Sir Joseph recites the elementary maxims of excise revenue, viz., that it is simple in its incidence, easy to collect, and a sort of compensation for the sacrifice of revenue resulting from the reduced duties or curtailed imports from abroad. But not one of these apply to the basic objection against an excise duty on Home production. Such an excise may, if at all, be permissible, when the industry affected is beyond the fear of any competition in the domestic market and when the financial plight of Government renders such a desperate expedient indispensable. Sir Joseph cannot claim any of these excuses for imposing a gratuitous excise on Indian steel products. We would invite him to recall the history of the cotton excise duties of infamous memory, if he would not have his memory go down in history in the same class as that of the author of that hated impost. If Government fear a decline in their revenue,—though we see no case made out to justify such an apprehension,—let them remember that their proposals would assure to the Tatas something like an annual profit of two crores; and that other industries and subsidiaries would profit in proportion. Will not the income-tax and super tax from these sources help to make up the deficit of Rs. 60 lakhs or so they apprehend from these proposals, even granting that the customs revenue would show a decline to such an extent? The excise will hardly yield 20 lakhs and the burden on the consumer will be twice as heavy. Sir Joseph and his colleagues must remember that they have also to justify in their present proposals, the gratuitous inclusion of a most handsome preference to the competing British goods. The admission of Indian pig-iron free of duty in Britain may be a compensation of sorts; but the principal steel industry would be baulked of the full measure of its growth, so long as Imperial Preference dogs its footsteps. Will not the legislators point out these elementary considerations to Sir Joseph and his colleagues?

THE INDIAN CRISIS

The Supreme Need Of India Is A Coalition Of All Parties In The Congress

By M. ASAF ALI

The supreme need of the moment is a coalition of all the parties in the Congress for the purpose of facing what appears to be a crisis in the political life of the Nation. It is a time-honoured tradition which national self-interest has dictated to the people of all countries. In times of crisis, all parties sink their differences, and unite to overcome the danger which confronts them. In times of peace and prosperity, people are inclined to insist on their personal preferences, and parties professing different political creeds based on principles acceptable to large groups must function. Such differences of opinion are held to be healthy and often contribute, to the clarification of ideas. Wrong policies are checked and resisted by such opposition, and beneficial policies triumph despite differences. But when Nations are confronted by great dangers, and crises such as a war, or a financial crash, or devastating epidemics or calamities beyond the control of human power overtake them, they feel compelled to forget merely logical differences of opinion, and pool all their resources together to meet troubles and disasters. If counsels are divided at critical junctures nothing but catastrophe will be the result. If the war council issues conflicting orders, the battle must be lost.

The One Objective

This is exactly the situation in which we find the country to-day. The morass of stagnation, trade depression, unemployment, powerlessness of the present representatives of the people owing to divided counsel, the obduracy of the irremovable executive, the gloom of despair in which the country is plunged, all demand that we should cease to squander our energies on different and vastly removed fronts, and focus all our efforts on just one objective, namely, National Reconstruction and control of the levers of the existing Government's machinery. We find our countrymen in the fell grip of hoplessness, and chaos of counsels and a way of escape has to be discovered which a united nation should follow without faltering.

Symptoms

Let us just try to enumerate the symptoms of our political disease. Although it is true that the public mind, which even in countries where long existing democratic institutions have induced in men and women the habit of judging issues which affect their weal and woe, is often swayed by trifles and passing passions, it is equally true that in times of grave danger a great deal of unanimity of opinion can be evoked.

There can be many points of view, each leading to a different catalogue of political conditions. But there must be just one viewpoint from which we can survey the conditions which affect all equally.

Our Criterion

Our criterion for judging the isuues of country-wide application must be none else but the "prosperity of the masses" of the country, the condition of the thirty-five crores of human beings, who till the soil and have to live by manual labour for daily sustenance. They require food, clothes, shelter, education, amusement and employment, the bare necessaries of life. Have they got all they want? The answer is to be found in the appalling figures of "mortality," "illiteracy," "unemployment" and so-forth.

It is suggested in some quarters that these are the results of economic conditions prevailing throughout the World. To a certain extent it is true, but in the main it is a false suggestion. The fault lies primarily at the door of the system of Government which depends on driving force supplied by an 'irremovable' and largely 'unresponsive' Executive. And the fault also lies partially at the door of the political leaders of the people, who in search of a solution of the situation insist on divided counsels instead of combining their forces to combat the evil.

Freedom And Democracy

There is hardly a respectable party in the country which does not believe in the freedom of the country and in a democratic and fully representative and responsible system of Government. But each with his special nostrums would save the country without creating a well-knit organisation. Some persons whose vocal powers have thrown them up in the turmoil, meet together hold a debate and disperse, some go to prison registering their protest against the present system of government, some hold conferences, but as for the amelioration of the lot of the masses, conditions go on growing worse and worse from day to-day.

Political Machinery

Defective and condemnable though it may be, there is a political machinery which is responsible for the administration of the country. It is a well-knit, in fact, steel frame organisation. It is divided in two parts. On the administrative and Defence side, it counts some 5 million souls, who are nearly all Indian, barring some 2 to 3 thousand Englishmen on the Civil and some 60 thousand on the military side. We pay quite about 2 hundred crores annually towards the maintenance of this machinery and for all its undertakings. On the other side, we have the local bodies,

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

EMULATE HIS EXAMPLE.

The 1st of August will ever be associated in India with the memory of Lokmanya Tilak and was duly celebrated in Bombay as elsewhere with fitting tributes to his greatness. At a time when the country is passing through a severe crisis celebrations like this should not be allowed to be merely conventional, and every Indian should, on such an occasion, make a solemn resolve to follow in the footsteps of the Lokamanya. The distinguishing characteristics of this great patriot were his self-dedication to the cause of his country, ceaseless action in the pursuit of national freedom, and complete loyalty to the Congress. These qualities which contributed not a little to his success as a politician are the very qualities which the country demands from its citizens in the present intensive struggle for freedom. The Lokamanya was not content with cherishing for himself his famous message, "Swaraj is my Birthright and I will have it." He carried that inspiring message to the masses and taught them to stand up for their birthright. Only by carrying that message to every nook and corner of the country and rallying the masses to the Congress cause can their birthright be won in the immediate future.

A NEW PARTY.

It is reported that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are forming a new party under the name of the Nationalist Party to condemn the Communal Award as well as the White Paper. This will inevitably be one of the various rival parties against the Congress. But the report also goes that Pandit Malaviya has given an assurance not to set up any non-Congressmen as candidates on behalf of his party. So long as a rival candidate is pitted against a Congress representative, it is not much of a solace to the latter that the opposition comes from a brother Congressman. However, the Parliamentary Board must be prepared for such contingencies. One only hopes that, having rightly refused to compromise his position towards the Communal Award even in the face of threatened resignations, the Board will not now make any compromise with the rival party derogatory to the honour of the Congress.

COULD IT BE TRUE?

Mr. V. B. Karnik states in the Press that since Mr. M. N. Roy was convicted in January, 1932 "he has not been allowed a single interview with his friends or relatives." That a prisoner should be deprived of an interview with even relatives for over two years and a half sounds incredible. But for all that Mr. Karnik's statement may be true, for stranger things have taken place in India during the present regime of repression. But considering that Mr. Roy has long been ailing and has by now lost more than 45 pounds in weight, some consideration might have been shown to him by the human beings that hold him in custody. Will the mighty Government deign at least to make a statement on the subject? The people, however, should be prepared to find nothing more in an official statement than that Governmen are satisfied that it is not in the interests of the public that Mr. Roy should be allowed to interview either his friends or relatives.

A FOOLISH BAN.

The District Magistrate of Mysore is understood to have prohibited the hoisting of the National Flag within the limits of the city of Mysore on the curious ground that it might be construed by the public as derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja of Mysore." A ban on the flag either in British India or in the Indian States would have been improper even during the continuance of the Civil Disobedience movement. But now that the movement has been called off, such a ban cannot but be condemned as being most unjust and high-handed. And the excuse given for it by the Mysore Magistrate is utterly ridiculous. The National Flag is a symbol of India's nationhood and it is absurd to suppose that the hoisting of it could be at all derogatory to the sovereignty of any State in India. However, if the Magistrate is really afraid of the public thinking so, he may be reassured by the citizens of Mysore on the point. It is, indeed, their duty to claim their right as Indians to cherish the symbol of Indian nationhood.

BIRTH CONTROL.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has done well to give notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council requesting Government to establish birth control clinics in Government hospitals and dispensaries. The time is gone when birth control could be regarded as a mischievous fad. Most dispassionate critics now regard it as a social necessity. Indeed, in spite of all the uninformed and prejudiced criticism against birth control the practice, in some form or other, has existed for ages but it is time it is given a thoroughly scientific turn. We do not know what will be the fate of Mr. Bakhale's resolution in the Council. A similar resolution was thrown out even in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. But those who are earnest about this social reform should reckon with ignorant prejudice for some years to come and miss no opportunity to press for it wherever and whenever possible.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Country First

Purely from a dispassionate view of political methods and the exigencies of politics, the way that Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants have managed to steer clear of the dangerous rock of the Communal Award has to be applauded. They have rejected the White Paper and there is an end of it. They stand on clear ground. It is as essential to the Congress to keep within its fold all Nationalist Muslims and avoid alienating the sympathies of any section of that community without letting down the cause of the Hindus. The defection of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney might mean the loss of the support of an influential section. But the Congress party has chosen to risk it on the plea that it is their duty to put the country above personal attachments.—"Daily News."

The sale of "Deutsche Zeitung" has been forbidden by the Nazi Government on account of an article suggesting that Hitler will fill Hindenburg's post if it becomes vacant. Evidently the Nazi dictator thinks that the tendency to speculate as to the future is dangerous and must be repressed sternly. Enough unto the day....

* * * *

Malaviyaji's resignation is only the beginning of trouble, says Dr. Alam. At least the M.L.A.'s who had fondly hoped to rally round the Punditji's flag of revolt and snap their fingers at the Congress, are coming to find that they have been living in a fool's paradise.

Punditji doesn't mean to leave the Congress and insists on every one of his candidates signing the Congress pledge! Very hard and very wrong of the Punditji, isn't it?

* * * *

A LIBRARY IN EVERY VILLAGE.

Aim Of South India Movement.

Headlines in Madras contemporary. They will begin to think of establishing a primary school in every village, only after all these villages have had their libraries.

* * * *

A Madras University professor has elaborated a 20-year plan of national recovery—just like members of his fraternity in other parts of India.

But while these professors of economy have been talking and talking, Simla and Whitheall have also been planning and acting, with a view to help national recovery—only, the nation happens to be British and not Indian.

* * * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury—as a reputed representative of the Prince of Peace, if not as a man of peace himself—has had a "poser" put to him: if, an international crisis, in which great Britain was involved, arose in the near future, would he support the pacifists among his "flock" in their crusade against War?

* * * *

Dr. Lang replies that he would like to discriminate: Would it be a defensive war or an offensive one, for England? he asks.

Evidently his reverence has forgotten his British History, which clearly tells you that since the days when Julius Caesar most unjustly attacked England, there has never been a war fought by Britons except on the defensive.

So, pacifists—and militarists as well—may rest assured that the All-Merciful God has ever been and will ever be on the side of Britons.

* * * *

While authorities in British India have ceased to be scarred by the Congress Flag, the District Magistrate of Mysore continues to labour under the hallucination that the hoisting of the flag within his jurisdiction will be "lese majeste." Sir John Anderson ought to requisition the services of this conscientious officer to teach Bengalis their duty during the route-marches of the troops.

* * * *

Poetical works top the list of books published in Delhi Province in 1933. No wonder! You can't, you know, effectively compose in prose lamentations against the rigours of the Press Ordinance.

* * * *

From a local contemporary:-

TO-DAY'S ASSEMBLY

NEW HOME MEMBER TAKES OATS.

For aught anybody knows, Sir Henry Craik is not a Scotsman.

* * * *

Simla Gazette extraordinary announces that the North-West Frontier Province will have an elected M.L.A. in future.

There is no well-defined frontier in N.W.F. Province, between "elected" and "selected" status. The new elected M.L.A. will sit in a different bench but will religiously walk into the Government lobby. The new M.L.A. will be our old friend "Bottom Translated."

* * * *

This feat of granting "elected status" has been achieved by amending the Assembly electoral rules, raising the number of elected members from 104 to 105 and reducing the number of nominated members from 41 to 40.

Mathematically, it may be a loss; but when a candle burns nothing is lost!

Doughty Champion Of People's Cause

TILAK'S LIFE OF SACRIFICE & SUFFERING

Bombay's Tribute To Great Protagonist Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

Eloquent tributes to the revered memory of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, admired all over the world as an eminent scholar by savants like Max Muller and an indomitable fighter for the country's freedom, were paid at a public meeting in the People's Jinnah Hall, on Wednesday, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

The President in the course of his address expressed disappointment that though it was originally intended to hold the anniversary celebration meeting under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. at Chowpatty, for the first time after the statue of the great patriot was unveiled there, continuous downpour throughout the day rendered it impossible and they were forced to shift the place of the meeting to the Jinnah Hall.

GREAT PATRIOT.

They were gathered to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the passing away of the great patriot of India. Not only Bombay but every place in the country celebrated the occasion as a fitting tribute to the noble soul, who had stirred up the nation's spirit and roused the national self-consciousness from its torpor.

He was one of the few eminent personalities in India during his time who were known outside the country and the world at large knew him and admired him as much for his qualities of the head and heart as for his activities as a politician.

Mahatma Gandhi was known, continued the speaker, as the unfaltering illustration of the potentialities of Soul Force, while Lokmanya Tilak carried away the respect and regard of the world as an original thinker, profound scholar and an eminent philosopher.

STIRRED THE NATION.

During the early days of India's regeneration and emergence as an awakened nation, when the word 'Swaraj' was viewed with disfavour and with a certain amount of suspicion, Lokmanya not only preached that Swaraj was every one's birth-right, but infused its very spirit into the hearts of the entire nation, and stirred them to action.

THROUGH SACRIFICE

While courting prison fearlessly for the courage of one's convictions was considered a taboo, it was Tilak who repeatedly found himself behind prison bars. This incarceration instead of discouraging him from his chosen path of sacrifice and suffering, only aided to strengthen his conviction that the amelioration of his country was not through armchair politics, but through tremendous sacrifice.

WHERE MODERATES FALTERED

While the moderate politicians of his time placed pathetic faith in correctness of so-called constitutional agitation, the Lokmanya with his inherent shrewdness and political wisdom at once realised the futility and impotence of such a recourse and launched forth heart and soul, willing to face the consequences, on a programme of direct action.

"REVIVE TILAK SCHOOL"

Mr. Nariman appealed to the public that if Tilak were to be honoured in the glorious manner he deserved, the first thing to be done was to revive the famous Tilak School of Politics, which was allowed to die through the indigence of the Indians.

Let Maharashtra hum throughout its length and breadth, with the Congress activities. That would be a proper tribute the ever-green memory of a great Indian deserves.

He died at a time when the Nation was about to be in the throes of a great fight for the recognition of its right for Swaraj. Indians could not do better than carry on the fight until their object was achieved.

GREAT "KARMA-YOGI."

Sjt. S.K. Patil speaking next observed that Tilak was a great "Karma-Yogi," who believed and adopted in his life the philosophy of action. Difficulties came in his way in abundance not to deter or confound him, but to egg him on for greater and more perseverent efforts for achieving what he thought was right and just. The Lokmanya retraced his steps on occasions only to move forward again with greater confidence and ultimate progress. Every retreat of his was amply compensated for by a remarkable progression in another direction.

CHAMPION OF PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

Tilak was above all a doughty champion of the people's cause. He always stood by them in their hour of trial and exerted himself to uphold their rights, to maintain their prestige, and to guard their honour.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha paying tributes to the catholicity of the great patriot, whose memory all cherished, said Tilak was the foremost to fight for the Hindu-Muslim Unity. It was not easy to secure Swaraj and Tilak knew it. That was why he had to make an unflinching sacrifice of everything demanded of him, if only for the country's cause.

FIGHT ON ALL FRONTS.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh urged the people to continue the thread where it was left by Tilak and taken up by Mahatma Gandhi. The people should realise what forces were up against their aspirations.

TAUGHT FEARLESSNESS.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that so long as India lived, the name of the late Lokamanya would be remembered among her greatest sons. Men like him were born once in many centuries in any country. He was the first Indian leader to make his countrymen realise that without Swaraj, there could be no proper solution of her economical, social, educational and other problems. No Indian would be able to maintain his self-respect in any part of the world. He also brought home to them that Swaraj was not a gift to be given to them willingly by Britain but that it could only be won by sacrifices and that they could be ready for such sacrifices only when they had shed fear. It was easy for many of them now to go to jail in the cause of the country. But the Lokamanya had gone to jail at a time when the majority of his countrymen were afraid even to utter the word "Swaraj." The Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-21 had, according to the admission of Lord Lloyd, come within an inch of success. Though the originator and leader of that movement was Gandhiji, its foundation was, in reality, laid by the Lokamanya who, by his own personal sacrifice and his twenty years' agitation had created among his countrymen the will to freedom and the fearlessness which enabled them to make the necessary sacrifices for it.

LUCKNOW PACT RECALLED.

The main cause why the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-21 had come within an inch of success was the fact that Hindus and Muslims had fought shoulder to shoulder and this in its turn was due largely to the Lucknow Pact of 1917 in bringing about which the Lokamanya had played no small part. On that occasion the Lokamanya had expressed his memorable view that the Hindus must concede the demands of the Muslims because he believed that without Hindu-Muslim unity Swaraj was unattainable. Thanks to the wretched Communal Award they were faced with the same situation as in 1917 and the Working Committee of the Congress had based its policy with regard to the Award on the same principle which the Lokamanya had enunciated that the Congress belonged neither to the Hindus alone nor to the Muslims alone but to all communities and that Hindu-Muslim unity was a condition precedent to the winning of Swaraj. They could not better honour the memory of Tilak than by supporting the Congress and its programme and helping to make the campaign for the capture of the Assembly successful.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO JOIN CONGRESS.

Mr. Brelvi drew the attention of Muslims to the fact that just as at the time of the Lucknow Pact it was proved that they had no better friend than Tilak so now circumstances had proved that they had no better friend than Mahatma Gandhi. Their honour demanded that they should join the Congress in increasing number and help to make its October session a great triumph.

Srimathi Gangaben Patel, Messrs. N. V. Gadgil of Poona, Mulraj Karsondas and S. D. Babrekar addressed the meeting before the function terminated.

BOMBAY'S DWINDLING TRADE

"Chronicle" Article In Assembly Chamber

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA (By Mail)

In the Assembly on Monday: Mr. S G. Jog asked (a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to a letter, dated the 23rd June, 1934 published in the "Bombay Chronicle" under the 'nom de plume' "Tempus Fugit" regarding Bombay's dwindling trade?

(b) Is it a fact that during the last 15 years there has been a gradual decline of re-export trade of India?

(c) Is it a fact that the entrepot trade in Japanese cotton and other piece-goods is being diverted to the Persian Gulf owing to the prohibition of import of piece-goods without a quota certificate?

(d) Is it a fact that the Government of Straits Settlements have established transhipment depots to minimise the inconvenience to and to prevent the diversion of entrepot trade?

(e) Do the Government of India propose to take immediate steps to establish similar transhipment depots in Bombay and other ports?

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore replied:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been a gradual decline in the value of re-exports from British India since 1919-20 though the figures for 1933-34 show an increase over those for the preceding year.

(c) No I may add for the information of the Hon'ble Member that certificates are not required in respect of cotton piecegoods which are manifested for transhipment to a foreign port

(d) Government have no information.

(e) No.

LAWYER WHO TURNED GUNMAN

Shot Dead While Fleeing After Bank Hold-Up In Kaunas

KAUNAS, Aug. 1.

Formerly a well-known lawyer and politician, a Lithuanian named Marciulonis, lost his life when he returned a gunman.

Marciulonis had been convicted of forgery and attempt to hold up a bank at Mariampol where he presented a revolver at the cashier's head.

A Director disarmed Marciulonis who fled into a forest but was shot dead by the pursuing police. —Reuter.

PROOF OF TILAK'S GREATNESS

The Implications Of The Lucknow Pact

At a fairly well attended meeting at Napoo Hall, Matunga, on Wednesday, glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Mahesheri presiding

"His toleration, his simplicity of nature, and his gentleness of speech were unsurpassable" In these words Mr. B. G. Horniman described the great patriot of India.

LUCKNOW PACT.

The Lucknow Pact is a positive proof that it served the great purpose of this country and it was brilliant achievement. The freedom of India would be attained only by implementing this Pact and avoiding bickerings and petty squabbles. Lokmanya had blazed the trail in this direction, remarked the speaker in connection with the patriot's greatest achievement.

AROUSED MASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the course of his speech observed that although the late Lokmanya came into prominence in the year 1914, it was only during 1915-20 that the real greatness of the man was felt—period during which a great programme of the awakening of the masses was launched and during which the realisation for their freedom was aroused.

He then enlightened the audience with the great ability, the great patriotism and the great patience with which the late Mr. Tilak served his country.

AUSTRALIANS SCORE WELL

Woodfull Makes Century In Match Against Gloucester

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The match between the Gloucesters and the Australians began to-day at Bristol in sunny weather.

Following are the names of the Gloucester Team members:—

Barnett, Sinfield, Hammond, Lyon, Allen, G. Parker, Neale, Page, Hopkins, C. Parker and Goddard.

The Australian Team was without Bradman, who is resting for the coming Test; Brown, O'Reilly, Oldfield and Bromley.

Australians batted first, Woodfull and Ponsford opened their first innings on good wicket before a crowd of 7,000 spectators and played an enterprising cricket.

At tea-interval the Australians had made 183 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Australians had made 246 runs for two wickets when play was stopped owing to bad light. Woodfull fell victim to Lyon at short mid-off after an innings lasting for 230 minutes during which he hit one sixer and 10 four's. There was no further play and the stumps were drawn for the day.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS—1ST INNINGS.

Ponsford	c Hammond, b C. Parker	54
Woodfull	c Lyon, b C. Parker	131
McCabe	(not out)	31
Kippax	(not out)	20
Extras		10
Total	(for 2 wickets at close)	246

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The death has occurred of Major-General J. A. Ferrier.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC CROSSED BY FRENCH PLANES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, July 31.

The Atlantic was crossed in each direction to-day by the giant French mailplane, The "Croix du Sud" (Cross of South) left Dakar (Senegal) yesterday afternoon and arrived in Natal (Brazil) this morning, while the "Arc-en-Ciel" (Rainbow) left Port Natal in the morning and arrived in Praia (Cape Verde Islands) in the evening.

The flights are inteded to test the possibility of an airmail service between France and South America.

TASHI LAMA GOING TO TIBET

To Take Charge Following Dalai Lama's Death?

PEKING, Aug. 1.

Tashi Lama has announced that he is proceeding to Tibet at the end of the year or early in 1935. This follows on the request of the Chinese Government that he may return to take charge, following Dalai Lama's death.—Reuter.

IN EVENT OF HINDENBURG'S DEATH

Question Of Succession To Presidency

BERLIN, August 1.

In the event of President Hindenburg's death it is believed in well-informed quarters that Dr. Erwin Bumke, President, Supreme Court, Leipzig, will become President "ad interim", according to the Reichstag decision of 1932.

Thereafter it will be announced that Herr Hitler will be invited to assume the presidency. A plebiscite will probably follow, in which voters will simply be allowed to express assent or dissent. There will be no other candidate. Every conceivable step will likely be taken to make Herr Hitler's return an overwhelming success in order to impress foreign nations. There seems to be no doubt that the army will rally to Herr Hitler's nomination.—Reuter.

Simla.—The King Emperor has appointed Mr. John Ackroyd Woodhead, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal and Acting Governor-Designate of Bengal to the most exalted order of "The Star of India."—United Press.

NAZIS FLEE FROM CARINTHIA

2,000 Will Be Interned In Macedonia By Jugo-slavia

KLAGENFURT, July 31.

Two thousand Nazis who yesterday entrenched themselves near the Jugoslav frontier withdrew last night to Jugoslav territory, and there are no more armed Nazis in Carinthia. The Jugoslavs disarmed the Nazis numbering 2,000, who will be transported to Macedonia and interned.

There is no question of their extradition to Austria, but the stolen motorcars and lorries in which they fled will probably be returned.

An unofficial estimate of the Nazi dead in Carinthia is 100 to 150 including a number of doctors and lawyers.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA WANTS GUARANTEES

Acceptance Of Von Papen Is Conditional

VIENNA, July 31.

A clear indication that the Government were insisting on definite conditions before accepting Herr von Papen is contained in an article in the Government organ "Reichspost", which says his arrival must coincide with the cessation of Nazi propaganda against Austria, and recognition of the Austrian Legion must cease to exist in Germany.—Reuter.

NAZI REFUGEES IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE, July 31.

Over 3,500 Nazi refugees who crossed from Austria are distributed in numerous camps established at a safe distance from the frontier.—Reuter.

BROWN ARMY RETURNS TO DUTY

They Must Again Become Powerful Instrument, Says Herr Lutz

BERLIN, July 31.

Hitler's Brown Army will return to duty to-morrow.

Herr Lutz, new Chief of the staff, announcing end of the holiday says that the Storm Troopers will reappear in public, and devote themselves to their task with all determination but a different spirit from that was prevailing under the dead traitors.

The storm troopers must again become a powerful and unbreakable instrument in the hands of their leader.—Reuter.

HINDENBURG'S WEAKNESS WAXES

Hitler Flies To Neudeck To Be At Sick Bed

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

Despite a quiet night, President Hindenburg's weakness is increasing, states a Bulletin, issued at 8-30 this morning. Hindenburg has no fever but his pulse is weaker

Political circles opine that Herr Hitler will be the future head of Germany, either as President or Minister of the Reich. It is stated in well-informed quarters that "all other conjecture must be discarded as idle guesswork."

The "Deutsche Zeitung" frankly disclosed Herr Hitler will be Hindenburg's successor, for which publication the paper is suspended for a week, though it appeared to reflect not only the wishes of all ardent Nazis, but the general opinion of Government circles.

Herr Hitler, accompanied by his personal staff flew to Neudeck this morning, to visit Hindenburg's sick bed.

Hindenburg's family has already arrived. The police is largely reinforced around the estate stopping and questioning all pedestrians and motorists who are approaching Neudeck before they are allowed to proceed.—Reuter.

"MENTALLY ACTIVE"

BERLIN, August 1.

A bulletin issued at noon stated President Hindenburg's condition was unchanged. He was mentally active and took some food at noon.—Reuter.

SELECT COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

LONDON, August 1.

The Select Committee assembled this afternoon and after two-and-a-half hours' discussion, adjourned till the 8th of October.—Reuter.

Human Needs Of Harijans

HOW THEY ARE NEGLECTED

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Santa Cruz Harijan Committee celebrated the happy termination of Gandhiji's Harijan tour (All-India) last Sunday by visiting the Harijan quarters in the afternoon. A lorry load of debris (chunam brickbats, etc.) was taken to these quarters and spread in front of the dwellings of the Harijans, with the help of some of the Harijans themselves. The idea was to level up as far as possible the space in front of their quarters which was full of mud and made access to these quarters difficult.

Mrs. Taraben Master, President, Seth Purshottam Canji, Vice-President, and other members of the Committee superintended the operations Mrs. Gangaben Patel addressed a few words to the Harijan boys and girls about the significance of the celebration and exhorted them to eschew filthy language to be clean in their habits and thoughts, explained the underlying idea of the All-India Harijan tour undertaken by the apostle of Harijan emancipation. Sweetmeats were then distributed to the Harijan children and amid 'jais' for Mahatmaji the function came to an end

The above is a bare report of the performance of their duty by the Harijan Committee of Santa Cruz and there was no occasion to give publicity to it, but for the impression the visit to the Harijan quarters has left upon the writer.

The Harijans mostly of the sweeper class and employees of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee are segregated in tin shed on a raised plot of land on the western side of the Ghorebunder Road. The Notified Area Committee, I understand, pay Rs. 150/ per annum by way of ground rent to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District; and the tenants of these tin hovels have to pay a rupee per room per month to the Notified Area Committee. This rupee is deducted from their monthly wages by the N. A. Committee. It is said that this rupee is charged by the Committee to its Harijan tenants for meeting the water cess

These quarters of the Harijan employees of the N. A. Committee accommodate between thirty to forty families, are constructed of corrugated iron sheets, ill-paved and ill-ventilated and too narrow to admit of free movement inside by the inmates. The Harijan themselves are perhaps thankful to the N. A. Committee that they have a roof over their heads just as cattle may be found to be dumbly grateful to the farmer who pens them up in a roofed enclosure instead of in the open exposed to the play of the elements.

The Bombay Municipality has provided quarters (quarters of a sort, but, of course, pucca-built) to its Harijan employees. And the Santa Cruz N. A. Committee have by way of a sop, it would seem to their conscience, provided quarters to their Harijan employees. But if some of the worthy members of this august body were to take the trouble of paying a visit to these hovels of their humble Harijan employees they might get an idea of what it is to have to dwell in tin-sheds which considering the surroundings and the plan of construction of these huts, would not be fit for housing even cattle.

Financially the local N. A. Committee is so well-placed that a credit balance of Rs. 20,000 was shown as a result of rationally economic administration of the civic affairs by the Committee. A slice of this surplus amount could very well be directed towards giving their Harijan employees habitable dwellings by the Committee. The outlay on asphalt roads could have waited for some time longer. The need for healthy habitable dwellings has always been great. The Harijan Committee of the place is ready to cooperate with the N. A. Committee if they would but make a sympathetic gesture and avail themselves of the cooperation of the local Harijan Committee. The latter body would have long since moved in this direction, but they are handicapped for want of funds. Even then they hope to be able sooner than later to do something in the way of giving decent habitable quarters to the Harijans.

The Notified Area Committee have, however, to be mindful of their duty to their employees—the poorest and most down-trodden class of their employees. Pandering to the needs, real or imaginary, of the borgeois ratepayer, they have also to show that they are alive to the human needs of this submerged class of human beings whom they employ to secure the health and sanitation of the suburb under their civic control. Will they do it?—Yours, etc.,

X.

Santa Cruz, July 30.

The Communal Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Madras Muslims are disappointed because the appointment of a Non-Muslim as Home Member was announced. Naturally, since the more you have the more you want. What chance is there of the Communal Award being mutually modified, if such is the prevailing conception of communal harmony? The Muslims seeking more will hardly accept less than what they have got. Does the absence of a Muslim Home Member make such a great difference in the lives of individual Muslims? In this we have to distinguish between the interests of a community and self-seekers. Surely a man approved by His Majesty will be faithful to his charge and ought to discharge his duties impartially. There is always the popular remedy in the Councils, which is as effective as the Council is democratic and not communal; not to mention the Governor's Instrument of Instructions. Trust begets trust, if not the communal problem like the poor will always be with us.

It most certainly is a new claim, that when one official vacates office, his successor must be another of the same community. If there are no rotation and no party system, we shall have to create as many Executive Councillorships as there are communities in a Province, and make the taxpayer foot the bill of salaries of what may be sinecures. Lord Willingdon had some hard things to say on the plea for the appointment of High Court Judges on a communal basis.

Let the Muslims rest assured that their interests and those of all minorities as well as of the majority will be safe in the hands of a Catholic, Mr. Pannirselvam, the first of his community, to get a chance since the Montford Reforms. And let us hope, that with the advent of the party system, the communal complex will vanish like a dream. —Yours, etc.

JAMES DE SILVA.

Matunga and B. P. C. C. Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The coming election of the B.P.C.C. will be held on 12th August. As far as F Ward is concerned there are nine seats. The dispute between Matunga T. C. C. and F. Ward D. C. C. has been settled. I have learnt that for the coming Election the F. Ward D.C.C. have decided not to have a poling booth at Napoo Hall as last year. I do not understand why this attitude has been adopted by F. Ward D. C. C. Although there were two polling booths at the last election in 1931, one at Parel, and another at Napoo Hall. But at this time there will be only one Polling Booth at Parel, it will be great hardship and inconvenience. to the residents of Matunga in voting. I request the F. Ward D.C.C. to change their decision, and have one polling booth at Napoo Hall. I also request to the Matunga T.C.C. to do the needful in this matter.—Yours, etc.

S. MONY.

The Zanzibar Menace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are informed by the Associated Press that "the Government of India are likely to ask Kunwar Maraj, Singh, their Agent in South Africa to proceed to Zanzibar to conduct an enquiry on the spot and to make representations to the Government of India to enable them to take up the matter with the Colonial Office." The report of the Agent will, of course, be an official one. The Indian community in Zanzibar has nothing to lose, if it conducts an independent enquiry, side by side with the official one, by engaging one of our independent and public spirited economists like Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Manu, Subedar or Mr. A. D. Shroff. The Zanzibar problem is unquestionably economic and the enquiry by an economist is therefore all the more imperative.—Yours, etc.

H. F. T.

July 30.

COMBINATION COMPETITION

List Of Prize Winners

There were thirteen (13) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally amongst the thirteen (13) successful competitors, each getting Rs. 61-8-3.

1. A. R. Vazifdar, Empress Mills, Nagpur.
2. M. R. Station-Master, C|o Municipality, Sankli Street, Byculla.
3. Miss Tara Diwan C|o Principal, Grasya College, Gondal.
4. Miss T. Bhesania, Rajaram's Bungalow, Bandra.
5. Haji Razak Haji Hasam, Sagramjee High School, Std. VI, Gondal.
6. Miss R. Khergaumwalla, New Era School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.
7. Abdul Gafar Mahomed Dayal, C|o. Grasya College, Gondal, (Kathiawar).
8. G. R. Musale, Blackie & Sons, Ltd. Fort, Bombay.
9. Narayanrao Vengartrao, Hindu Hotel Manager, Nagpur City.
10. B. M. Silas, Princess Building, 2nd Floor, Opp. J. J. Hospital, Bombay 9.
11. Miss M. B. Muthana, 11, Parukh Mansion, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12.
12. Ebrahim Haji Dada Mahomed, Moti Bazar, Gondal, (Kathiawar).
13. Jal Ardeshir Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo, Bombay.

The following forty (40) competitors get a consolation prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. Keki Eduljee Vajifdar, Athornan Institute, Andheri.
2. Gangabehen Vithaldas Desai, Manek Chawk, Unch Vaniya's Bunglow, Dahod.
3. Shankaran D. Kalelkar Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay
4. Safiabai A. Munahim, C|o H Esoofally & Co., 297, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
5. Ebrahimbhai Mahomedali, C|o The Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.
6. Mahijibhai D. Patil, Ode, Via Anand.
7. S. Nadkarni, C|o Inspector of Police, Home Circle, Dharwar.
8. K. F. Shroff, Mota Parsee Vad, Balsar.
9. Abdeali A Tarwalla, Chandabhoy Building, 2nd Floor, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
10. Miss Aimai R. Arjani, 17-D, Rustom Baug, Byculla, P.O. Mazgaon.
11. S.R. Iyengar, 46, Ramnarayan Quarters, Deccan Gymkhana, Post Poona 4
12. Miss Tarabai Bhavanishanker, Student, English School, Yellapur, North Kanara Dist.
13. Ramjibhai Lallubhai. C|o P. B. Kastia, Shahi Bag, Ahmedabad.
14. Rana Shri Jalamshinghji Saheb, Wadhwan City, Kathiawar.
15. V. G. Gulvani, Clerk, Post Office, Bijapur.
16. S. C. Bhattacharjee, Khurda Road, P.O. Jatni, Dist. Puri.
17. Winnie Scott, Lal Bagh High School, Lucknow.
18. Bhicajee Munchershaw Katrak, 21, Gola Lane, Fort, Bombay.
19. S. C. Rele, Post Master General's Office Bombay.
20. Noshir Jamshedji Tata, Jerbai Wadia Chawl, G-16, Lalbaug, Parel.
21. Mrs. G. S. Barret, Moroba Building, Room No. 58, 2nd Floor, 1st Lane Sankli Street, Byculla.
22. H. R. Subbarao, C|o H. N. Rao & Bros., Bangalore City.
23. Miss Pilloo J. Chinoy, 668, Desai Building Parsee Colony, Dadar
24. Ruttonshi Hirjee, 8, Armanian Street, Calcutta.
25. Shah Amichand Maganlal, C|o Utamchand & Sambsiv Chanda, C. P.
26. Master Salim, Princess Street, Rahim Building, Bombay 2.
27. B. A. Parkar. Custom House. Ratnagiri.
28. Miss Quiny Costa Bir, Vila Francisco Luis Gomes, Navelini, Goa.
29. Perin Tarachand, Vile Parle, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
30. Sampson Scott. Block No. 137, Kankaria, Ahmedabad.
31. Ardeshir D. Tavadia Munchir Manzil, 100, Foras Road, Bombay.
32. O. Philbert, Stores Dept., R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.
33. Husseinibhoy Fakrudin Kotnari 8, Fakhri Manzil, 4th Floor, Machhi Bazar, Bombay.
34. Mrs. Rati D. Engineer, Bhiwandiwalla's House, 5th Floor, 82, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
35. S. M. Ramachandran, Indian Stores Dept Simla.
36. C. S. Narayana Sharma, Fort Chikmagulur, Mysore.
37. J. J. Batliwalla, Chota Building, Grant Road.
38. R. Remedios, St Lawrence Club, D'Lima Street, Mazgaon.
39. Manibai Rustomjee, Mussajee Lalajee Road, Thana.
40. Waman D. Dharandhar, Vithaldas Building, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The following is the correct solution of Combination Competition.

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration Right	No. of Illustration Left	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	15	J	10
B	1	K	16
C	5	L	2
D	8	M	13
E	18	N	17
F	14	O	11
G	9	P	4
H	6	Q	3
I	12	R	7

Protest Against Scheme Of Pusa Transfer

Delhi Lacks Vital Conditions For Success Of Research

UNJUST EXPENDITURE

Influential Manifesto Points Out Better Use For Extra Money

The proposal of the Government of India to transfer the Pusa Central Institute of Agricultural Research to some place near the Imperial Capital comes for severe condemnation in an influential manifesto issued by prominent persons from Bihar.

The Financial Scheme

Apart from climatic and other considerations vital to the success of an Institute of Agriculture, the manifesto points out that "on the score of cost also the scheme of transfer is open to the gravest objections" and may in the end, as has been the experience in the past in so many cases, prove to be a "gross underestimate."

Unjust Expenditure

"It would be impossible to justify this large expenditure in the present days of economic depression," is the considered statement that the signatories make in the manifesto.

What Should Be Done

They make out a strong case for the conversion of the Pusa Institute into an Educational Institution in addition to being a Research Institute and the organisation of sub-station in various parts of the country to suit the varying conditions.

Better Use For Extra Money

"The extra amount of money that is being found for effecting the transfer, may" the manifesto declares, "with greater profit and better show of reason be utilised for giving effect to the above proposals of the Linlithgow Commission."

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Aug. 1.

A manifesto influentially signed by prominent landholders, publicists and members of Legislatures has been issued protesting against the contemplated transfer of the Agricultural Research Institute from Pusa in Bihar to somewhere near Delhi. The signatories include Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga, Maharaja Gidhaur, Raja Bahadur Amawan, Raja Surajpura, Sir Sultan Ahmad, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Mr. Hussain Imam and Rai Bahadur Radhakrishna Jalan of the Council of State ,Mr. Masood Ahmad of the Assembly and M. L. Cs like Rai Bahadurs Shyamnandan Sahay, Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha, Dwarkanath, Mr. S. M. Hafeez, Mr Meyrick etc.

CONDITIONS FOR LOCATION

After referring to the grounds advanced for the transfer by Government, the manifesto goes on to state the location of an institute for Agricultural Research is and ought to be governed in our opinions by considerations far more important than that of mere accessibility. Pusa may not be an ideal site for the location of the Central Institute from the viewpoint of accessibility; but few places in India are so central, not even Delhi which is separated from large parts in the country by vast distances and is approachable only by long and tedious journey extending over several days.

WHY PUSA WAS CHOSEN

It was not, however, without good reason that the choice of the late Lord Curzon, that great Viceroy, who was the creator of more Scientific Departments in this country than any two or more put together, fell upon Pusa as the proper site for the Agricultural Research Institute. In the words of the Linlithgow Commission on agriculture the climate is good and the soil fertile and well suited to growing most of the important Indian crops" are conditions more vital for the success of an Agricultural Research Institute than the mere accessibility of its site.

DELHI LACKS ESSENTIALS

Delhi may be comparatively more accessible,—comparatively only—but it lacks these essential conditions of success. Its intense heat is bound to affect serious work and make it practically impossible to carry on research there for wellnigh six months in the year. Its suitability for growing most of the principal crops of the country has also yet to be established. It was for these considerations and for the reason that large sums had been spent on buildings and equipment and on the development of the estate that the Royal Commission on Agriculture gave it as their deliberate opinion "that it would be impossible to justify such a proposal," that is, of transferring the work now carried on at Pusa to some more eligible site.

UNJUSTIFIABLE

On the score of cost also the scheme of transfer is open to the gravest objections. Repair of damaged buildings may require a sum of 9 lakhs of rupees, but the transfer is calculated to cost, according to the Government's own estimates, 36 lakhs which may after all turn out as in so many cases in the past, a gross underestimate. It would be impossible to justify this large expenditure in the present days of economic depression.

NO CASE FOR TRANSFER

We, therefore, feel that no case has been made out. As the "Times of India" well points out "the capital outlay will be recouped in a reasonable time by savings effected through the removal from Pusa". On these grounds we think that the proposal is injurious to the best interests of the country as a whole and will be burdensome to it. We hope Government would yet reconsider their decision and not persist in a course so fraught with serious consequences.

IF PUSA HAS FAILED.....

If Pusa has failed, as is supposed to have to come up to the expectations entertained of it, it has been due not to the fact of its comparative inaccessibility, but to causes quite apart. The key to the situation is to be found in the following observation of the Royal Agricultural Commission: "It is unfortunate from the point of view from which we are considering the problem that Pusa was not from the outset an Educational as well as a Research Institute. The constant stream of men returning from Pusa to the Provinces would have furnished excellent means of maintaining contact between the Imperial and Provincial Departments and would have placed the latter in a better position to discover in what ways the work done at Pusa could be made of value."

ONLY MEANS OF CONTACT

The conversion of the Pusa Institute into an Educational Institution in addition to its being a Research Institute, as also organisation of sub-stations in different parts of the country to suit the varying conditions as recommended by the Agricultural Commission, are the only means of maintaining contact and of advancing the purpose that Pusa was intended to fulfil.

BETTER USE FOR THE MONEY

A change of site is not calculated to help substantially, if at all, in the accomplishment of these objectives. The extra amount of money that is being found for effecting the transfer, may, with greater profit and better show of reason, be utilised for giving effect to the above two proposals of the Linlithgow Commission. For these reasons we desire to place on record our respectful protest against contemplated transfer of the Agricultural Institute from Pusa to Delhi.

Azeem H. B. Tyabji who arrives to-day by the S.S. "Strathnaver", is the first Indian to get First Class in London B.A. (Hons.) History and to get first class in Oriental studies. He was an Honorary Lecturer of the London University and won the Sir H. M. Mayor Studentship for research in Indian History and Geography for two years.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL UNDER FIRE

(Continued from page 1).

that excise be imposed as part of the general financial policy, and, as a national necessity arose. He hoped that the House would get from Tatas an assurance that they would not apply their monopoly for ousting such concerns, which employed a large number of Indians and contributed large amounts of freights to railways. He supported the motion for Select Committee.

MR. MODY ON DISCRIMINATION

Mr. H.P. Mody, recently appointed Director of the Tatas, in a forceful speech supported the Bill, but objected to the import of certain articles of British manufacture free of even revenue duties. He contended that the policy of discriminating protection was justified by referring the House to the advantages which the country was obtaining over the protection given to sugar and cotton textile industry and to the basic national industry of steel. It had been fully admitted that the costs had gone down, efficiency had increased, and Indianisation had been followed up consistently with the demands of this highly technical industry. And the interests of Labour had been well safeguarded and their welfare attended to. Why, then, did not the Government of India give full effect to the Tariff Board's recommendations and proposed to allow the import free of even the revenue duty certain articles of British manufacture.

Sir James Grigg: "Hear, hear."

"MOST REACTIONARY PROPOSAL."

Mr. Mody: I find the Finance Member say, "Hear, hear." I hope, it means that he will take an extremely reasonable view on this point. The reduction or removal of the revenue duty formed no part of any part of the Tariff Board's report. Yet, at a time when India's finances were not said to be very good, this most reactionary proposal had been made by the Government; that from a Government which only a few months ago, attempted to tax machinery, dyes and yarn. His attitude towards the preferential Tariff arrangements was always based on one consideration, namely, whether it was first, foremost and last in the national interest of India. It was in that light that he agreed to the Pact with Sir William Clare-Lees. But Mr. Mody asked, for whose benefit the imports from Britain of certain articles had been suggested even free of revenue duty. Fabricating industry did not want it.

DANGER AHEAD.

There was danger in adopting the Government proposal for it would mean every time that whenever there was protection to any industry, there would be similar removal or reduction of revenue duty for imports from Britain. If the Tariff Board had known this idea of the Government they would have thought twice before making their recommendations.

Mr. Mody proceeding complained of the burden of excise spread over the whole of the protected and unprotected products, and said that the countervailing duties were also inadequate. Hence, he maintained that the protection given to the steel industry was inadequate as the difference between the prices of tested and untested bars and galvanised sheets showed.

While welcoming the scheme of offsetting duties, Mr. Mody warned the House against these being continually invoked as they resulted in the dislocation of the industry, besides losses.

NO HUGE PROFITS MADE.

Referring to the talk that the steel industry made huge profits, Mr. Mody said that it was ungenerous, for really speaking, during the last seven years, the ordinary shareholders had not obtained a single pie. They were in arrears with regard to preference shareholders. He was glad that everyone realised the national importance of the industry and its services to the country during the War. The importance of the steel industry to the subsidiary industries, Mr. Mody emphasised, by references to coal, firebrick, tinplate wire products, etc. To railways as well, the industry had been helpful, for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway derived almost one-third of its freight from this industry. The Steel Company believed in the policy of live and let-live, and had no desire to monopolise the market. He hoped that the Select Committee would take into consideration all the points raised and modify the Bill to suit the requirements of this basic industry.

SIR J. GRIGG'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

Sir James Grigg was cheered as he rose to deliver his maiden speech. Sir James said that this was the first occasion in his life when he was called upon to make any considerable debating speech and thanked the House for the friendly welcome. He said that confusion had been caused by the speakers mixing up the protective duties with the revenue duties, and Mr. Mody had skilfully taken advantage of that confusion by arguing both ways. Of course, Mr. Mody was accustomed to having it both ways, judging from the manner of the comments on the Mody-Lees Pact in England and in India. (Laughter).

No duty could be a revenue duty which did not yield a revenue, and it was a mistake to have a revenue duty for the sake of protection. If protection was required, it should be had by a protective duty. The position, confronting the Government was that the Tariff Board's proposals would leave the Government with a gap of 25 to 30 lakhs in revenue. This could not be viewed with equanimity in the present state of finances, and had to be provided for.

"NO ALTERNATIVE FOR GOVT."

The increased duty on tested structurals would hardly yield one lakh and a half, where as the Government would not be a party to putting back the whole of the proposed reduction of duties on sheets for the reason that one of the most valuable features of the Tariff Board's report was a considerable cheapening of the sheets which would benefit the agriculturist community who had suffered many misfortunes in recent years. (Cheers). Thus the Government was left with no alternative but to impose the excise duties.

Continuing Sir James Grigg said that the Excise Duty on ingots had been imposed in the least burdensome manner, and was very small in comparison to the reduction in prices, which would result from the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The method of assessing the duty was the same as that adopted in connection with the bounty of Rs. 20 a ton paid previously to Tatas.

"NO FAVOURITISM TO BRITAIN."

Sir James next dealt with the criticism that the Tariff Board unduly favoured British exporting interests. He said that Continental prices were dumped prices. The Tariff Board put Continental and British interests on a footing of equality, and if the margin between British and Continental steel was reduced by an over-riding duty, the result would be that the British exporter would be cut out of the Indian market altogether. As to whether the calculations regarding the amount of protection needed by the indigenous industry were right or wrong, it was for the Commerce Member to answer.

But Sir James expressed his personal view that if, at any time Continental prices became economic, there would be a strong case for a reduction of the differential duty. It was clear that there was no undue favouritism of Great Britain.

DUTY ON MACHINERY.

Replying to Mr. Raju's remark, regarding the revenue duty on machinery, the Finance Member assured the House that this would be removed as soon as the existing commitments had been carried out. But let there be no mistake; it meant a loss of 1-1|4 crore and could not be easily done.

Replying to the suggestion that the existing protection be allowed to lapse in October, and no Bill be passed, the Finance Member said that it would completely cut out British manufacture, and he did not know what the consequences of that would be in Britain. The Tatas would lose their market to Continental steel. It was no use making such suggestions considering the financial, economic and political complications which would be disastrous.

The Finance Member next pointed out that since the Tariff Board's report Tata ordinary shares had appreciated and Mr. Dalal need have no worry about his poor widows. (Laughter).

Paying a tribute to the Tariff Board, Sir James Grigg said that the best tribute to the Board was that the Government had accepted its recommendations "in toto." He hoped that the House would endorse Government's conclusions embodied in the Bill.

Sir James finally thanked the House for the patient hearing it had given him and resumed his seat amidst cheers.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai while supporting the motion said the principle involved in the Bill was merely protection and not the imposition of an Excise Duty which the House would not be accepting in referring it to Select Committee (here Rao Bahadur M.C. Raja took the Chair in place of Sir Shanmukham Chetty).

Mr. S.C. Mitra declared that there was no country in the world where an excise duty was imposed on a basic industry. He supported the Tariff Board's suggestion that the Indian industry should try to manufacture cheap pig-iron.

WANTED "JUSTICE FOR MUSLIMS."

Messrs. Gayaprasad Singh and Azharali supported the motion. The latter complained about the small percentage of Muslims in highly-paid jobs in the Tata Company, and wanted justice to be done in the matter.

Mr. Thampan wanted the Select Committee to go carefully into several matters which he mentioned.

At this stage the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

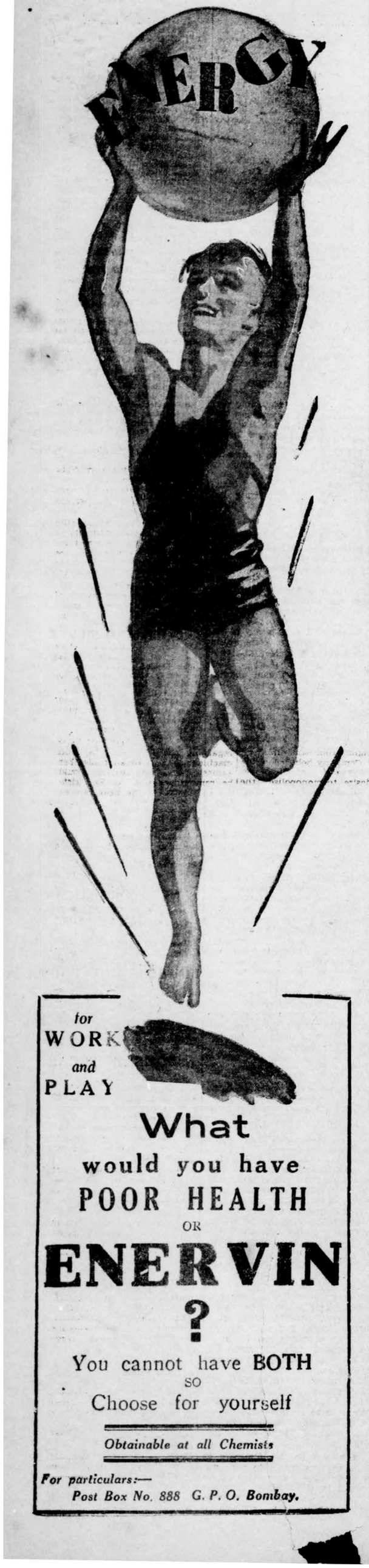
(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Annual Cotton Chart

We have received the annual Cotton Chart for the year 1933-34 from Messrs Chunilal Mehta and company 51, Marwari Bazar, Bombay. This is the tenth year of the publication of cotton chart. It shows quotations of Broach A/M 1934 delivery in Bombay and corresponding quotations for American Cotton in Liverpool and New York Cotton markets graphed as usual. It also contains London-New York Cross rate which has continued to be an important factor in parities of various growths of cotton. The chart gives statistical summary of American cotton with a new feature containing ten years' statistics relating to Indian cotton acreage, total crop and yield per acre. It is a useful publication and dealers in cotton will be able to have a comparative study of cotton prices and movement in parities.

Treatment Of Lepers

The Bombay Municipality will shortly launch organised treatment of leprosy and with that view open ten municipal dispensaries. Arrangements have been made with the K. E. M. Hospital to train there fourteen medical assistants who will be alloted afterwards to ten municipal hospitals to treat lepers in the city. At present there are about 36,000 lepers in the city most of whom are considered "burnt up cases" or not dangerous for infection. The segregation of lepers resorted to so far has not been found successful, and it is proposed to treat early cases in the municipal dispensaries and to take an epidemiological survey of the city with reference to leprosy. Patients in early stages do not themselves know that they are suffering from leprosy and are ordinarily discovered by medical men while making examinations for other reasons. In more advanced cases, provision will be made at Acworth Leper Asylum where separate accommodation will be provided for their treatment.



Delhi Lawyer Put 'On The Spot'

Believed By Police To Be Victim Of Old Vendetta

DELHI, July 30.

A sensation has been caused in the city by the mysterious murder of Mr. Gulal Chand, a leading Advocate of Delhi, whose body, riddled with bullets, was found lying in his car this morning in a lonely spot in Cavalry Lane.

He is believed to be the victim of an old vendetta and the police are busy making feverish enquiries to trace the culprits.

"Just wait for half an hour. I am coming." These were the parting words of Mr. Gulal Chand to his driver, when he left his office at 9-30 p. m. last night.

Where did he go, is the mystery, which the police have been called upon to solve? It is believed that he was shot dead in some place and then taken in his car to the Civil Lines, where it was abandoned in Cavalry Lane, says "The Hindustan Times."

Mr. Chatterji, Superintendent of Education, was the first person, who saw the car at 6 a.m. He reported the matter to the Civil Lines Police Station, and the police rushed to the scene.

Foul Play

In the meantime, rumour was afloat in Dariba Kalan that Mr. Gulal Chand had been the victim of foul play. He did not reach home last night nor did he attend his office in the morning. Grave suspicions lurked behind his disappearance and the police visited his office in the morning. Only a coat of Mr. Gulal Chand was hanging on a peg and the office was found quite in order.

Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, whose office is adjacent to the deceased's could not throw any light on the whereabouts of the deceased.

Body Identified

The strange coincidence of the discovery of a dead body lying in a car in Cavalry Lane and the disappearance of Mr. Gulal Chand gave rise to suspicions. The police took the relatives of the deceased to Cavalry Lane, where they identified the body as that of Mr. Gulal Chand.

His car, which was of "Singer" make bore the number plate of D. 7180 and the engine was working in the morning till the police stopped it. A pair of new shoes, an Urdu book "Tasvir-e-Ishaq", besides, his crumbled cap were found in the car.

It is now certain that the deceased was decoyed on some pretext from the place, to which he went from his office and then taken to some lonely place, where he was shot. The view that he was shot in the city is discredited as the firing of a gun in the city would have attracted people to the scene of murder.

His body was removed on a charpoi for "post-mortem" while the car is being strongly guarded by the police.

Col. Paton, Civil Surgeon, and Dr. Marks, Police Surgeon, performed "post-mortem" over the body of the deceased.

The "post-mortem" over his body showed that several shots had been fired at close range from a shot-gun. His skull also reveals signs of violence by some sharp-edged weapon. The police have bestirred themselves to activity and the shots found in the body of the deceased are being shown to the local gun dealers with a view to ascertaining the "bore" of the gun.

Morgue Besieged.

The news of his murder spread in the city, and the "morgue" is virtually besieged by a crowd of people.

The deceased was a popular figure in the city. He was intimately associated with the local Sanatan Dharma Sabha and was an active social worker. He was lately President of the Delhi Labour Union.

Arrangements are being made to take out his funeral this evening.

As a mark of respect to the deceased the Bar Association rooms were closed for the day. An extraordinary general meeting of the Bar Association was summoned and the following resolution was passed at the meeting.

"The Bar Association places on record its deep sense of sorrow and grief at the tragic and untimely demise of Mr. Gulal Chand, Advocate, one of the most promising of the younger lawyers."

NO PEACE THROUGH SHORT CUTS

(Continued from Page 12.)

lure to bring about an amicable settlement,—all possibilities of a recourse to Arbitration. In case of acceptance of arbitration by both parties, arrangements should be made for registering the award. In case of refusal by one or both, a report should be made stating the circumstances and the responsibility for the rejection of arbitration.

INTOLERABLE ENCROACHMENTS.

If the Conciliation procedure in the Bill were modified on the lines suggested here, all the difficulties connected with the appointment of a delegate would disappear. The work of the Conciliator would become entirely informal and personal, and the court-room atmosphere which attends on the service of summons and appearance of delegates in the manner prescribed, would be avoided. It is, however, necessary to state that whatever form the legislation takes

the drastic restrictions on the choice of a delegate and the severe penalties for encouraging non-participation proposed in the Bill would be felt as an intolerable encroachment on the rights and freedom of the workers.

They would further have an effect exactly contrary to what is intended. Let the parties appoint whomsoever they choose as their delegates and let freedom of action regarding attendance not be taken away. There will be more chance for the success of the scheme if it is allowed to attract by its merit, otherwise the start will be made in an atmosphere of suspicion and prejudice.

A GRAVE OMISSION.

It may be pointed out, further, that there is nothing in the Bill which might prove a direct stimulus to the growth of a healthy and independent Trade Union Movement. This will immediately be recognized as a grave omission having regard to the conditions prevailing in the textile industry in Bombay City (and Island) to which the Bill specifically applies in the first instance, although it may be extended to other centres and industries. As long as Labour in the city of Bombay does not attain an organized existence, conciliation and other processes aiming at establishing an understanding between the employers and the employees will largely remain unreal; notwithstanding their legislative sanction.

UNNATURAL AND WEAK.

How unnatural and weak the whole procedure contemplated under the Act, must be in the absence of a strong organization of Labour is apparent from the fact that in a dispute involving thousands of workers, the Conciliator would have to serve notices on all and sundry, and to look for delegates from various unorganized groups.

It is of course not for an Act of the legislation to bring Labour organization into being or to make them live and grow, but much can certainly be done to remove impediments from their path and create conditions favourable to their growth.

PENALISE VICTIMIZATION.

This can be done in two ways, The Labour Officer and the Conciliator should deal direct with and utilise any properly formed existing Trade Unions to the utmost for the purpose of the Bill. The wording of the Bill should be changed to bring out that intent clearly. It should also be specified that the interests of Labour which it is the duty of the Labour Officer to watch include the interests of properly constituted Labour Organization, of which there should not be more than one for each territory. In the second place, the Legislature can remove a serious obstacle in the way of the development of Unionism by making victimization of active workers of an organization, an offence punishable under the law.

UNSUITABLE AND UNSATISFACTORY

Viewed as a whole, the Bill as it is drawn up, appears to be very unsuitable and unsatisfactory in relation to the purpose which it is intended to serve, and with regard to its general reactions. It bears the impress of haste which might be excused in an emergent situation, but which is inexplicable in the present circumstances. The extremely short time permitted for circulation and eliciting of views makes the outlook for re-shaping the Bill on sounder lines far from bright.

VILLAGE MAIDEN ABDUCTION CASE

Sir T. B. Sapru Quotes Hindu Mythology In Appeal Court

JUBBULPORE, August 1.

In connection with the sensational "Abduction Case" of Patharia, in which Miss Indu Bai, a pretty village maiden of 19, daughter of Pundit Govind Rao, a village teacher was reported to have been forcibly abducted by Bali Ram, son of a wealthy malguzar in Bhandara district with the aid of Chandra Kant Panday, Municipal Councillor, Gondia and four others, while she was on her way to attend a fair at Garha Kota, near Damoh, along with her parents, on March 7, 1933, and in which all the six accused, after a protracted trial, were sentenced by Mr. S. W. G. D. Forrester, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Damoh, to undergo various terms of sentences, including rigorous imprisonment and fines, the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C., arrived here yesterday to argue the case on behalf of the accused Bali Ram.

Court Room Crowded

The Court room of Mr. T. D. Wickendon, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, was over-crowded with members of the Bar and public, who were interested in the case.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of his address, dwelt mainly on the point that the case, as it stands, was not of a forcible abduction, but on the contrary, was of voluntary elopment, and, in support of his contention, referred to about 150 love letters, alleged to have been written by Miss Indu on various occasions between 1932-1933. The girl, in the course of her statement in the lower court, stated that letters were forcibly dictated by the accused, Bali Ram, during the period of six days, when she was in the custody of the accused at his house at Pandherpur.

Reference To Mythology.

Sir Tej referring to Hindi Literature and Hindu customs, said,—Judging from those love letters and the romance described in Hindi Literature, there remains no doubt that the girl following the Indian usuage, invited her beloved to take her away from the custody of her parents, where she felt life heavy and burdensome. Commenting on the religious faith of the girl, Sir Tej said, that she professed to be a devotee of Lord Krishna, and according to the story narrated in the Holy Books of the Hindus, Lord Krishna at the request of Rukmini, his wife, had forcibly abducted her from the custody of her parents, and therefore, there was, Sir Tej observed, no wonder that the girl, in her admiration of this deity, wished to actually enact this drama, in her love and devotion to her beloved (Krishna) Bali Ram. She played the role of Rukmini with a much more fortunate ending, for Govind Rao, her father as in the abduction of Rukmini, was not killed by her romantic lover.

At this stage the court rose for the day. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is assisted by Messrs. T. J. Kedar of Nagpur and Shukla of Bhandara, while the Crown is represented by Mr. V. R. Sen.—United Press.

HUNT FOR ESCAPED PRISONERS

Police Raid Houses And Detain Number Of Youths

CALCUTTA, August 1.

It now transpires that five and not four prisoners escaped from the Alipore Central Jail yesterday. In spite of all night vigil by the police, only two prisoners have so far been re-arrested. Several houses were raided in this connection and a number of young Bengalis detained by the special branch headquarters for examination.—A. P.

Warning

It has been brought to our notice that some Bazar Dealers are selling INFERIOR JAPANESE waterproof coats as Swadeshi or as Marrott's rain coats. We therefore hereby warn the public and especially our patronisers and constituents to see that they buy waterproof coats with OUR NAME LABEL ONLY AND REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES and imitations and if they cannot get our rain coats from their local dealers they may please send all their orders direct to us for execution by V. P. P.

If at all they want to purchase Japanese Rain Coats, they may have the same from us from Rs. 2/- to 6/- each.

NO RAIN COAT IS MARROTT'S GENUINE WITHOUT OUR NAME LABEL

K. C. Marrott

The India's Premier House for New Water Proofs

Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,

CALCUTTA

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

THE INDIAN CRISIS

(Continued from page 6)

which are nearly self-governing, and quite 60 to 70 crores are annually collected and disbursed by them. We are supposed to have a voice in the collection and disbursement of quite a good deal of this money, through the Municipalities at the bottom and the Provincial and Central Legislatures at the top. No determined attempt has yet been made to form a well organised party in the country which may capture all these bodies and through them speak to the country and the world, as accredited and duly elected representative of the people, whom the Government cannot ignore. The Congress which was, and is, the Premier Political Organisation of the people, assumed an attitude of benevolent neutrality, when the Swarajists proposed in 1923 the capture of Legislatures and Municipalities. The result was that although returned in a working majority to some of the Legislatures and Municipalities, they only succeeded in demonstrating the unworkability of the Montford Reforms, of which Dyarchy was the copingstone, and did some good work in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi Corporations and some other Municipalities. Had the country under the lead of the Congress made a dead-set at legislatures and municipalities, and swamped out all the self-seekers, and tuft-hunters, the quacks and charlatans, the history of the R.T.C would have been different, and the White Paper Scheme would have been dictated by the real representatives of the people from India.

(To Be Continued).

LABOUR TO BE FEDERAL OR CENTRAL SUBJECT

Mr. Giri's Exhortation At Rly. Employees' Conference

MADRAS, July 31.

At the Fifth Annual Conference of the M. S. M. Railway employees union, Mr. V. V. Giri Presiding, passed resolutions affirming that no constitution for India would be acceptable to workers unless it provided for freedom of association, adult franchise, and state social insurance schemes, that labour would be a Federal or Central subject, that the Railway Board would be completely under the control of the legislature allowing adequate representation of workers' interests in management. The conference viewed with concern Government's attitude towards the textile workers of Bombay and elsewhere and urged the Government to accept Mr. Joshi's proposals for settlement.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

VERY STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

WEATHER IN WESTERN BELT STILL BULLISH

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Quiet But Steady And Jute And Rubber Better

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

On Wednesday, there was very little change of note in cross rates.

VERY STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Although weather in the Western belt continued to be bullish, cotton prices in the New York market did not make a substantial advance on account of the lack of speculative interest. The undertone, however, was very steady despite profit taking.

SMALL RISE IN BULLION

London gold and silver prices registered a small rise to-day.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT STEADY

Liverpool wheat opened steady and advanced on speculative buying. Chicago wheat and Argentine linseed ruled quiet but steady.

JUTE AND RUBBER SLIGHTLY BETTER

Tin was easy but Jute and Rubber were slightly better.

SLIGHTLY UPWARD TREND IN GILTEDGEDS

The London Stock Exchange displayed a cheerful sentiment, while giltedged securities moved slightly upward.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug 1

Previous closing	13.04
To-day's opening	13.04
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	13.12
Difference	+08

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 221
April-May	Rs. 229

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 1

Previous closing	6.87
To-day's opening	6.81
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	6.82
Difference	—05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 1

Owing to the lack of speculative interest, cotton failed to make a substantial advance although weather in the western belt continued to be bullish. The undertone remained steady. Trading in October option commenced at unchanged at 13.04 and advanced on Wall Street and local buying to 13.12 but later declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables and profit taking October recording 13.08.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.12 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 1

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.21/13.19) 13.04 13.03
December (13.36/13.33) 13.17/13.15
January (13.39/13.38) 13.21/13.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 1

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American October (6.89) 6.81
American December (6.86) 6.79
Egyptian October (8.51) 8.44
Egyptian November (8.54) 8.47

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 1
10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened unchanged and thereafter improved by about 6 points. Broach A-M moved between Rs. 227-8 and Rs. 226-12 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs 226-12.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 31.

PER BUSHEL.—

July	0.99—1 7/8c.
Sept.	1.00 3/4—1 5/8c.
Dec.	1.02 1/2—1 3/8c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 31.

October	68—1/2d.
December	70 1/8—3/4d.
March	72 1/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 31.

July	14.14—.05
August	14.27—.03
September	14.34—.06

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday (1st August 1934) tenders to the amount of £130,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 8th August 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug 1

Previous closing	5.03 1/2
To-day's opening	5.03 1/2
To-day's closing	5.03 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 1

Previous closing	5.03 9/16
To-day's opening	5.03 1/2
To-day's closing	5.03 1/4
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 1

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.40
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 1

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.03-1/2 which later declined to 5.03-1/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.03 1/4.

The franc remained steady at 76.40.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 1

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 5/16d.	20 7/16d
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 1

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-1

BULLION

London, Aug 1

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 5/16d) 20 7/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 1

3 months 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 1
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/4) 5.74 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.95) 0.95
London on Milan (58.78) 58.78
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 1

Local silver ruled with a better tendency due to speculative interest. Prices opened very steady at Rs. 57/7, 57/7 and 57/9 and advanced to Rs. 57/11, 57/11 and 57/13 on speculative buying and favourable advices from London. Later however there was a drop of one anna on profit taking.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/3, and 34/5/9 and advanced by 1/2 anna on speculative buying.

Master Raja Ram, a Martial Law prisoner released recently from the jail, arrived in Amirtsar on Sunday evening with Mohta Bipan Chandra. He saw both Swami Ananda Anand and Dr. Kitchlew.

Sylhet, July 30.—Prosanatajoyati Palachoudhury, accused in the Sylhet revolver find case, was sentenced to-day to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 19 F Arms Act.—A P

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 1

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 68 and December at 70 and advanced on speculative buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 1

There was not much doing in the Chicago wheat market and prices ruled quiet but steady with September at 1.00-1/4. Later prices slightly advanced on commission houses buying but again declined on profit taking.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 1

Chicago oats opened steady and moved in sympathy with the grain market. September was quoted at 46.

Rye opened steady with September at 74-1/4. In the absence of demand prices were easy.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 1

Argentine linseed ruled quiet but steady at about yesterday's levels. Although there was some enquiry, prices failed to advance and September at noon was quoted at the unchanged rate at 14.27.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 1

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/4 buyers £231 3/8 sellers) £229 buyers £229 1/4 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) £10 13/16 buyers £10 7/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/8) £14 5/8 buyers
Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted
Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) 7 1/8 paid and buyers
Oct-Dec (7 3/8) 7 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 7/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/8) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11) £10 13/16
Rapeseed Toria Aug-Sept (£10 15/16) £10 5/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady throughout the session in sympathy with better hessian market and good business resulted. Coals were unchanged. Teas were steady.. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 88/15 small odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/10 small odd lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 112/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/7 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1935 102/10; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/8 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/11.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1429/8; Imperial conty 352/8.

Railways: Dehri Rohtas Light 12, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 95.

Cottons: Kesoram 3/15; Kesoram pref 124; New Victoria pref 4/8.

Coals: Bengal 234; Bhalgora 2/10; Burrakur 12/14 small odd lot; Burrakur pref 126; North Damuda 3/8.

Jutes: Alliance 309/8 small lot; Alexandra pref 121 small lot; Anglo India 370; Auckland 215; Bally 172/8; Barnagore 149; Belvedere 352 small lot; Champdany 151 small lot; Clive 28/13 small lot; Dalhousie 340; Fort William 255/8 small lots; Gourepore 475; Gourepore pref 121; Howrah 50/12; Hukumchand pref 113; Kamarhatty 530; Kankinarrah 466; Kinnison 625; National 23/4; New Central 352 ex div small lot; Nuddea 33/8; Presidency 5/14; Reliance 76; Standard pref 121; Union 445 small lots; Union pref 138.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8/13; Bengal Chemical ordy 302 cum div small lot; Upper Ganges Electric 10/4 small lot; Bengal Iron 3/6; Burn and Co ordy 202;—Burn and Co 7 per cent pref 122; Indian Iron and Steel 6/6; B I Corporation pref 131; Midnapore Zemindary 61 small lot.

Rubber shares: Allenby 1 point 88 cts; Borelli 2 point 10 cts; Blenealy 2 point 37-1/2 cts; Indragiri 1 point 27-1/2 cts; Jeram Kuantan 1 point 27-1/2 cts; Pajam 2 point 30 cts; Tekuk Anson 1 point 50 cts.

Sugars: Carew and Co. 19/8; New Savan 13/2.

Teas:—Bateli 6/4; Gungaram 294; Hansqua 12; Rutema 12/4.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust 113/8.—A. P.

Sentiment Decidedly Cheerful On The Stock Exchange

SECURITIES WELL SUPPORTED AND INTEREST REVIVED IN GOLD MININGS

Tin Lower On Withdrawal Of Pool Support

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Although the volume of business did not materially expand on the Stock Exchange, the sentiment was decidedly more cheerful and the tendency all round was comparatively good. Gilted ged securities and also most home securities were supported and interest was particularly revived in gold minings.

In Commodities, Tin was lower owing to the withdrawal of the pool support and the absence of demand. Wheat advanced on speculative buying owing to unfavourable reports about the progress in the Canadian crop and small estimates about the Rumanian crop.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 1
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets showed a more cheerful sentiment. Giltedgeds manifested a rallying disposition. Mining shares were generally quiet but there were some good futures. Industrials in general were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 7/8) £104 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/8) £115
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £103 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/4) £113 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 1/4) dol 8 1/4
International Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 5/8
Musical Industries (25-0) 26-0
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (100-0) 100-0
Swedish Match (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (43-10 1/2) 43-10 1/2
University Ordinary (19-0) 19-0
Ford Motors (28-3) 29-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-0) 125-9
P and O S N Co Defd (16-0) 16-0
Distillers (87-6) 87-6
Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0
British Celonese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-3) 45-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (23 1/4) 23 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 1
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80) £79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £92 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1934-59) (£100) £100
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-9) 44-0
Donaro Tea (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (60-0) 59-0
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/8) 16 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-9) 45-9
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-3
Anglo Persian (45-0) 45-0
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (45-0) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 1

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 26 5/8) dol 27
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 34 1/2) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 81) dol 82 1/4 ex div.

Khansaheb Abdulkarim Khan's Concerts

Sangit Ratna Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan will give two Music concerts at the Gujrati Forbes Hall, opposite Imperial Cinema, at 5 p.m. on Saturday 4th instant and at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, 5th instant. Owing to his engagement with the Bombay Radio Khansaheb has not been giving any public concert during the last two months. On the request of lovers of Indian Music, the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya has arranged these two concerts.

Mr. JEDHE'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Keshawrao Marutirao Jedhe the well-known, young, non-Brahmin leader is standing as a candidate for the election to the Legislative Assembly from the Central Division and he is soundly and deservedly supported by non-Brahmins. Mr. Keshawrao Jedhe has rendered valuable services and has taken keen interest in the welfare and advancement of the people. The public is strongly recommended to help him in his election.

(Sds) B. N. TARALKAR.
DADASAHEB JAGTAP,
K. B. KUBAL,
SAVLARAM KUBAL,
R. S. BAHIRAT,
DR. G. M. BHONSLE,
V. K. JADHAV,
M. K. JAGTAP,
G. Y. SHINDE, and
BABURAO H. GHAGRE.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 31.

3 per cent Indian Sterling £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling £92 1/2
4 per cent. Indian Sterling 1948/53 £106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/68 £115
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £112 1/4
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/38 £107 1/4
6 per cent India Sterling 1935/37 £105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1854/59 £100 1/8

FACTION FIGHT AMONG MUSLIMS

One Killed & Four Injured In Village Riot

VILLUPURAM, July 31.

One Muslim was killed and four others seriously injured in a clash between two sections of Muslims of Lalpet, a village in Chidamparam taluk.

It appears that the dispute arose over the election of a Kazi and while some Muslims were praying in the local Mosque others are alleged to have pelted them with stones.

During the altercation that ensued an old Muslim is alleged to have been beaten severely with the result that he died soon after. A regular fight then took place in which four others were seriously injured.

Police are enquiring.—A.P.

GANDHIJI ON SOCIALISM

(Continued from page 1)

will precipitate a class war? Will you prevent it?

Answer: The Karachi resolution can be altered only by the open session of the next Congress. But let me assure you that I shall be no party to dispossessing the propertied classes of their private property without just cause. My objective is to reach your hearts and convert you so that you may hold all your private property in trust for your tenants and use it primarily for their welfare."

NEW SOCIALIST PARTY.

I am aware of the fact that within the ranks of the Congress a new party called the Socialist Party is coming into being and I cannot say what would happen if that party succeeds in carrying the Congress with it. But I am quite clear that if a strictly honest and unchallengable referendum of our millions were to be taken. they would not vote for wholesale expropriation of the propertied classes. I am working for co-operation and co-ordination of capital and labour and of landlord and tenant. It is open to you to join the Congress as much as it is open to the poorest by paying a fee of annas four and subscribing to the Congress creed."

NOTE OF WARNING.

But I must utter a note of warning. I have always told the millowners that they are not exclusive owners of the mills. The workmen are equal sharers in the ownership. In the same way I would tell you that the ownership of your land belongs as much to the ryots as to you and you may not squander your gains in luxurious or extravagant living but must use them for the well being of ryots.

NO CLASS WAR.

Once you make your ryots experience a sense of kinship with you and a sense of security that their interests as members of the family will never suffer at your hands, you may be sure that there cannot be a clash between you and them and no class war. The class war is foreign to the essential genius of India, which is capable of evolving communism broadbased on fundamental rights of all on equal justice. The Ramarajya of my dream ensures the rights alike of prince and pauper.

WHY FEAR?

There is nothing in the Congress creed or policy that need frighten you. All your fears and misgivings, permit me to tell you, are those of a guilty conscience. Wipe out the injustices that you may have been consciously or unconsciously guilty of and shed all fear of the Congress and Congressmen. Once you turn a new leaf in the relations between zamindars and ryots you will find us on your side jealously guarding your private rights and property.

WHAT JAWAHAR MEANT

When I say us, I have Pandit Jawaharlal also in mind; for I am sure that on this essential principle of non-violence there is no difference between us. He does indeed talk of nationalisation of property but it need not frighten you. The nation cannot own property excepting by vesting it in individuals. It simply insures its just and equitable use and prevents all possible misuse and I do not think you can have any possible objection to holding your property for the benefit of the ryots.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AMIDST HARIJAN WORKERS

Advises Them To Refrain From Taking Liquor & Beef

BENARES, Aug 1.

This afternoon Mahatmaji had a talk with the Harijan workers at Vidyapith where many local and district workers were present, and answered questions put by the various workers. Then he started for Central Hindu Sccool to address a huge gathering of Harijans.

The function began punctually. After addresses from Harijan Sewak Sangh and Harijan Samajsudhar Rajbhar Sabha were presented to him, he said, "I am aware of the difficulties which they undergo. I am trying to fulfil the demands put forth in the address. Lala Lajpatraj was the greatest advocate of the cause of Harijans.

"Regarding their financial position", continued Mahatmaji, "Mr Takkar and others are trying their best to improve it.

The Harijans should refrain from drinking habit and taking beef."

He prayed to the Almighty to grant workers power to wipe out untouchability from the Hindu community.

Thereafter an appeal for funds for Harijan uplift work was issued and collections were made.—United Press.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 1.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Jan.
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Mar
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267 1/2
Banks selling T T 265 1/2
Banks buying T T 263 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 3/8 31st ulto.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 1st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 1st inst.
Java/London 7.40 31st ulto.
London/Paris 76.40 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 21.47 1/2 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 15.44 31st ulto.
London/Italy 58.81 31st ulto.
London/Berlin 13.03 31st ulto.
London/Stockholm 19.39 31st ulto.
London/New York 5.03 9/16 31st ulto.
London/Amsterdam 7.44 3/4 ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £6-18-0 1/2 30th ulto. £6-18-0 1/2 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 30th ulto 20 5/16 31st ulto.
Silver London Forward 20 5/16 30th ulto. 20 3/8 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready 46.00 30th ulto. 46.40 31st ulto.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 30th ulto. 13/16 p.c. 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 30th ulto. 1 p.c. 31st ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The London gold market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged at £6-18-0 1/2. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 20 5/16d. on American and Indian buying. New York silver prices closed at a rise of 30 points. Shanghai T. T. on London closed at 1.4 1/8.

The local silver market ruled firm to-day on active buying influenced by private bullish advices. It is said that Shanghai after the close was 1.4 1/4 and and New York silver market after the close was 1/8c. higher. This news influenced heavy short covering and prices advanced on bull supports. Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Ready silver	57 10 0
August settlement	57 10 0
September settlement	57 12 0
Ready gold	34 5 0
September settlement	34 5 3
October settlement	34 5 6

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 31

September	1.74—
December	1.80—
March	1.83
May	1.87

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 1

Linseed September	6 14 0
Linseed May	6 12 0
Wheat September	3 14 3
Wheat January	4 3 0
Wheat May	4 4 0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Java ready	13 15 3
S. S. Himalaya	4 1 0
S. S. Arabia	4 0 9
S. S. Nawab	4 1 0
August shipment	4 0 6
Sept. shipment	4 0 6
Oct-Dec. shipment	4 0 6
African ready	13 15 9
Britania ready	15 4 0
British refined	14 6 0
Kesar sugar	14 13 0
Pratabpur sugar	14 13 0
Cawnpore sugar	22 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

	bales.
Khandesh	66
Central India	176
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50
Berar	317
Central Provinces	108
Dhollera	90
Rajputana	160
Sind-Punjab	267
Broach	130
Compta-Dharwar	246
Westerns-Northerns	516
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	578
Egyptians	18
Total Cotton	2,722
	cwts.
Wheat	29,163
Linseed	304
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	951
Gingellyseed	622
Poppyseed	35
Groundnuts	4,005
Castorseed	98
Rice	15,867
Myrabollams	325
Cottonseed	6,930
Mowraseed	204
Gram	1,354
Joowar	200
Bajree	4,984
Coal	1,240
	tons.

Realising & Southern Selling In N. Y.

PROCESSING TAX TO CONTINUE DURING PRESENT CROP YEAR

Producers Pooled Cotton On Sale

UNFAVOURABLE POLITICAL SITUATION AND SMALL OFFTAKE

Bombay, August 1.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on drought reports but reacted later on realising and Southtrn selling.

POOLED COTTON ON SALE.

Mr. Oscar Johnston, Manager in his statement state that beginning with August 1st, producers pooled cotton which is estimated 1,950,000 bales will be sold cautiously without forcing prices. The A. A. A. announced that the the Processing Tax of 4.2 cents per lb. will be continued during 1934-35 marketing year.

LESS DESIRE TO BUY.

The action of the market is disappointing as there is less desire to buy despite small crop estimates. Political situation in Europe is not satisfactory and trade is unwilling to follow the advance.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of 7 points with October 13.20 and a further improvement of one point was recorded which marked the highest level of the day with Octobtr 13.21. At this level there was heavy realising and Southern selling despite reports of damage to the crop. Prices declined 18 points from the highest level and closed at a net decline of 9 to 13 points spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 13.15c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 13.03c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 to 8 points. There was general buying on unfavourable weather and bullish crop estimates but the advance met with local selling and profit-taking together with hedge-selling of outside growths. Later on prices eased on scattered London selling. There was some trade calling and straddle buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a net rise of 4 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advances 2 points at 7.07d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points with October 5.29 and January 5.29d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was a fair demand for Egyptian cotton and Sakels futures closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot Sakel prices advanced 3 points at 8.61. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 3 points with Spot cotton 3 points higher at 7.41d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on bullish American advices Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points while Ashmouni futures advnced 11 to 15 points

PROSPECTIVE CARRY-OVER.

A Liverpool firm in their weekly market letter writes:

"Much has been made of late of the declining consumption and exports as compared with last year but to our mind this is being somewhat exaggerated if we remember that the actual consumption last year of American Cotton was practically 14-1/2 millions, while exports from America were no less than 8 1/2 millions. Taking into account a prospective crop of only about 10 millions, it follows that, whatever happens as points out previously, serious inroads will have to be made into the carry-over, even leaving out the possibility of improvement in trade, for which there is plenty of time and scope."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-0 a.m.) 13.21+.08
N. Y. October Lowest (2-46 p.m.) 13.03—.10
Liverpool October Highest (3-15 p.m.) 6.91+.08
Liverpool October Lowest (3,45 p.m.) 6.85+.02

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-65 a.m.: Excessive heat continues. Light rains Oklahoma City District. Light to moderate rainfall Galveston Dist. (West coast of South-East Texas) and Eastern Belt. More rain expected. 8-29 p.m.:—Wall Street liquidation. Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Drought and perniciously high temperatures continue but absence of public support despite bullish factors disappointing. Anticipate nervous erratic market pending Bureau.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool.

Market not acting well in view recent very low private crop estimates.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market response on bullish news disappointing. Trade shows no signs following advance.

Liverpool.—The opinion seems growing that crop is likely to be under 95,00,000. Prevailing opinion is that the market will continue to advance.

New York.—Early strength on unfavourable weather attracted liquidation. A.A.A. announced processing tax will continue during present crop year.

New York.—Oscar Johnston, Manager, issued statement that beginning with 1st August they can start selling producers pooled cotton but they will sell cautiously and without forcing. Total number of bales held for this pool is 20,00,000.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Secretary of Agriculture declares "crop control will continue" additional labour troubles feared.

New York.—Small crop estimates about discounted and if Bureau does confirm might have sharp decline with small offtake from trade; we suggest securing profit.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 31.

October 1934	13.04—09
December 1934	13.15—11
January 1935	13.21—10
March 1935	13.30—13
May 1935	13.41—10
July 1935	13.47—10
Middling Spot	13.15—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 31.

October 1934	13.02—03
December 1934	13.15—09
January 1935	13.19—08
Middling Spot	13.03—08

NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.

New York 10-35 a.m.:—	
October 1934	12.15
December 1934	13.27
January 1935	—
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.14
December 1934	13.27
January 1935	13.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 31.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		6.89+03
September 1934 ..		6.89+04
October 1934 ..	6.91	6.87+04
November 1934 ..		6.85+05
December 1934 ..		6.85+05
January 1935 ..	6.88	6.85+05
February 1935 ..		6.85+05
March 1935		6.86+05
April 1935		6.8 +06
May 1935		6.87+06
June 1935		6.86+06
July 1935		6.85+06
Middling Spot ..		7.07+02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.49
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.55
January 1935	8.58
March 1935	8.63
May 1935	8.68
F. G. F. Spot	8.61

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool July 31.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.35
Fine (Good Staple)	5.50
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.65
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.75
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.55
Fine	3.65
Superfine	3.75
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, July 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 31.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6/18/0-1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 31.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Pow & Lt. Com.	5
United States Steel	34 3/8
Amer. For Pow Common	5
Amer. For Pow Gold D.	50
Amer. For Pow E p.c. Pfd.	14
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	38
Electric Bond dol. 6 Pfd.	44
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas ..	9
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd 'A' ..	
American Tel. & Tel.	108
Western Union Telg.	33 1/2
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeak and Ohio	42
New York Central	20
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvannia R. R.	24
Union Pacific R. R.	101
Great North Pfd.	14
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	23 1/4
Distillers Seagram	10
Amer. Tobacco B.	75
Dupont de Nemours	86
Canadian Pacific	13
Mid Conemental Oil	10
Amer. Pow & Lt. dol. 6 Pfd.	14
Amer. Pow & Lt. dol. 5 Pfd 'A'	13
Columbia Gas & Elec. dol. 6 Pfd.	76
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	19
Amer. Locomotive Company	17
Continental Oil Company	17
Eaton Manufacturing Coy.	14
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Coy.	20
Int. Tel. & Tel. Corpn.	9
Noranda Mines Ltd.	40
St. Regis Paper Company	2
United Light & Pow. A'	2
Bethlehem Steel	27
Americ. Pow. and Lt. 5 per cent. Pfd. 'A'	11-1/2
American Smelting	32
Noranda Mines	37-1-2
Int. Nickel of Canada	23-1/2
Anaconda Copper	10-7/8
Kennecott Copper	17
Int. Harvestor	25
Cerro de Pasco	35
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	18
General Motors	27-1/8
Packard Motors	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Phillips Petrol	15
Mid Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13-7/8
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg.	17
Chase Bank	23-3/8
National City Bank	22-7/8
Sun Life of Canada	365
Celanese Coprtn. of Amer.	18
General Foods	30
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	8
Amer. Locomotive	18
Amer. Water Works 6 per cent. Pfd.	72
Elec. Bond and Share dol. 6 Pfd.	44
Allis Chalmers and Mfg. Co.,	11
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Company	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
B. F. Goodrich Company	9
Hupp Motor car Corporation	2
Montgomery Ward and Co., Inc.	23
Phillips Petroleum Company	16
United Corporation	4
United States Rubber Co.	13
New York Call Rate 1 per cent.	
Anaconda	10-3/4
U. S. Steel	34-1/4
G. Motors	27
I. Nickel	23-3/8
Chase Bank	23-1/4
City Bank	22-3/4
Socony	13-3/4
N. Y. Central	19-7/8
W. U. Teleg.	33-1/2

Total business 3/4 mill.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 31.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.03
Amsterdam	7.44-3/4
Brussels	21.47-1/2
Madrid	36.85
Milan	58.81
Berne	15.44-1/4
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.31
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	5.03-9/16

SEEDS.

London, July 31.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-1-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-6-3.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-16-3.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 31.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST.

EAST: Generally fair; scattered thunder showers in the afternoon.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy to unsettled scattered showers.

WEST: Partly cloudy to unsettled widely scattered showers.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 129 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 228—Liverpool May 1935 6.82 Rs. 69 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 228—New York May 13.41 Rs. 68 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 31.

Broach J/A. Op. 221; Highest 222; Lowest 220 1/4; Closing 221.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 230; Highest 230 1/2; Lowest 229; Closing 229 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 201 1/2; Highest 202; Lowest 199 3/4; Closing 200.

Bengal D/J Op. 147 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146; Closing 146.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 30.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34. Rs. 11 1/4

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Broach A/M.	29	8	0
Broach A/M monthly	11	4	0
Silver Shravan	0	14	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	8	0
Gold Shravan	0	4	0
Gold Bhadarva	0	7	0
Linseed Sept.	0	4	0
Linseed May	0	12	0
Wheat Sept.	0	3	6
Wheat May	0	6	0
Castorseed May	2	12	0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 29/30 July	1,842
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,395,767
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,474,926
Decrease	—79,159

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 31.

Spot silver	46 3/8+.3/8c.
September	46.45+.30c.
December	46.70+.30

Tone:—Steady

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 31.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 24/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 24/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, July 31.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	79-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-5/8
War Lcan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	103-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134
National Bank of India ..	49-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, July 31.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	231-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 31.

Silver—Market is steady.

	To-day's Prices
Spot	20-5/16
Forward	20-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 31.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. sellers 21/1-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Failure of American markets to respond to bullish private crop estimates created nervous feeling to-day in the local market. Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 227/4 per Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 227/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was heavy liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 226/8. Later on there was scattered covering which rallied prices to Rs. 227. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points but improved by 2 points from the opening level and again was 6 points down. The local market was easy and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach J/A	218	8	0
Broach A/M	226	8	0
Oomra D/J	197	0	0
Bengal D/J	144	4	0

READY COTTON SALES

August 1

92 Oshman Suleman Ranala 175
28 Oshman Suleman Pachora 168
38 Oshman Suleman Jalna 173
55 S Karamshi Akola 195
154 S Karamshi Sindhurni 177 1/2
119 S Karamshi Jalgaon 182
54 Langli and Co Bagalkot 209
103 Langli and Co Gadag upland 213 1/2
66 Langli and Co Gadag upland 212

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Bengal Superfine	151/54
Bengal Fine	144/46
Bengal F.G.	139/41
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144/45
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	139/41
Wardha-Hingt	210/12
Nagpur Savner	210/12
Pundhurna	202/04
Yeotmal	201/03
Arvi	200/202
Ellichpur	200/201
Amraoti-Berar	197/198
Khamgaon	197/198
Mulkapur	191/93
Khandesh	188/90
Jalna/Sailu	191/93
Burwah Sanavad	200/202
Broach Fine	222/25
Punjab/American	228/33
Punjab/American mix	220/23
Cambodia	278/83
Miraj/Sangli	218/23
Compta Good	223/28
Bagalkot	198/203
Kampala	355
Busoga	353
Jinja	349
Manza	343

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	66	281,311
Central India	176	226,756
Barsi and Nagar	...	178,092
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	50,385
Berar	317	458,222
Central Provinces	108	115,194
Total Oomras	717	1,309,960
Dholera	90	144,020
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	160	59,245
Sind-Punjab	267	183,419
Broach	130	331,219
Coompta & Dharwar	246	73,726
Westerns-Northerns	516	51,328
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	578	37,821
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	26,384
Egyptian and African	18	169,906
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	2,722	2,398,489

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 26th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	853	371,878
Japan & China	7,950	1,046,257
Coast Ports	100	20,639
Up-country by Rail	...	120,397
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,226
Total	8,903	1,575,397

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup-Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Bengal—				
U P	139	135	132	127
Panjab	139	135	132	127
Rajputana	139	135	132	127
Oomra No. 3	203	200	198	194
C. P. No. 1	215	212	210	206
C. P. No. 2	208	205	203	199
Broach No. 2	...	227	224	222
Punjab-Ame.	...	234	231	229
Surat	...	287	284	281
Rajpipla	...	285	282	279
Navsari	...	289	286	283

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 31-7-34	7764000	9097000
Receipts yesterday 31-7-34	17000	46000
Exports to date 31-7-34	7653000	8569000
Stock at Ports 27-7-34	2473000	3107000
Stock Interior Towns 27-7-34	1153000	1217000
Stock Liverpool 27-7-34	966000	832000
Visible Supply 27-7-34	5366000	6560000
Quantity in Sight 27-7-34	12215000	14029000
Quantity out of Sight 27-7-34	13402000	14264000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 1

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/9/6; Highest Rs. 25/13/6; Closing Rs. 25/12/6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/8; Highest Rs. 26/11; Closing Rs. 26/9/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/6; Closing Rs. 17/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/7; Highest Rs. 22/11; Lowest Rs. 22/6/6; Closing Rs. 22/7/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/13; Closing Rs. 25/9/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rise In Shivrajpur Shares

ANDHRA AND MILL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, August 1.

The local Share Bazaar opened to-day at about unchanged prices and during the initial stage there was scattered selling which resulted in a small decline but later on there was fairly active bull support and the market closed very steady.

There was a sudden rise of Rs. 3 in Shivrajpur Mining Shares on reports that all cre of this mine will be exported to Great Britain without any duty. There was fairly active buying and prices rose to Rs. 21. Andhra Shares were firm with a good inquiry.

There was better buying in Mill Shares as it is now believed with reduction in wages, the margin of profit to mills will improve. Hydro-Electric Shares were fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Cement Shares also ruled steady. Tata Iron and Steel Shares were quiet but steady with a limited business.

Century shares opened to-day at Rs. 263 and after declining to Rs. 260 closed at Rs. 265. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1097 and after declining to Rs. 109 prices improved to Rs. 1100 and closed at Rs. 1098. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 275 and declined to Rs. 265 on false rumours. Later on there was improved demand and prices rose to Rs. 271-14.

The outlook is decidedly favourable and Bears are spreading alarming rumours. The Tariff Board report was considered favourably and the Government Bill does not alter the situation. Under any circumstances, an annual profit of Rs. 199 lakhs is assured on believing this prospective situation for seven years, no doubt present prices are safe. Allowing some consideration for speculative operations, it is a safe purchase on all important declines. Recent heavy liquidation has improved the technical situation and if one were to judge the situation from the absorbing capacity, no doubt these shares are passing into strong hands.

Dividend time for Hydro Electric concerns is drawing near and Hydros ar expected to give a dividend of Rs. 4 1/2 and Andhras Rs. 45.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Bombay Dyeing 742, 746
Century 263, 260, 265
Central India 220, 218, 222
Colaba 97, 100
Kohinoor 151, 148, 151
New Great 135, 133, 136
Simplex 80, 81/14
Swadeshi 172, 169, 172
Bundi 31/12, 32
Indian Cement 400, 396, 401
Tata Steel Dfds. 275, 266, 271
Tata Steel Ordi 71/4, 69/14, 70, 70/6
Bombay Burma 446, 447, 449
Bombay Steam 300, 301
Tata Hydro 145, 146/9
Andhra 1470, 1467, 1470
Tram 145/10, 146, 145/15

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, August 1.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	746	4
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	265	10
100 Central India	222	8
100 Colaba	100	0
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	82	8
100 Gokak	151	4
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	110	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	151	14
250 Laxmi	702	3
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1275	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	136	14
100 Oosmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	280	0
25 Sassoon Silk	40	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	81	14
100 Swadeshi	172	8
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	98	8
25-50 Central	29	8
500 Imp. F. Paid	1427	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	353	12
50-100 India	111	0
5 Union	4	15 6
CEMENTS.		
10 Punjab	32	0
70 Gwalior	91	12
250 Indian	401	14
40 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord.	340	10
75 Okha	170	0
10 Punjab	21	8
100 Shahabad	348	8
70 United	88	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	6
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	155	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1471	4
10 Ajmer	8	8
50 Bombay Tram	145	15
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	146	9
1000 Tata Power	1098	12
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	372	8
100 Amr. Patty	122	0
100 C Province	90	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	21	6
30 Tata Steel Def.	271	14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	70	6
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	182	8
50 Belapur Sugar	216	14
250 Vom Steam	301	4
125 Bom Burma	449	6
50 Bom. Burma Conty	147	8
8sh. B B Petrol	3/0/6	
50 Bom. Telephone	94	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	135	0
100 Ind. Radio Df.	555	0
100 Ind Radio Ordy	555	0
1000 Port Canning	531	4
15 Scindia	9	2
30 Tata Construction	80	12
25 Tata Oil	18	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	32	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 8nd	148	8
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1376	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
5½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	8
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/5 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/3
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 106/1
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 102/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/9

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B 1 T 1937 110

Note:—Following easier London quotations, 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89 but improved to Rs. 89/1/6 on short covering.

TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Total takings of American cotton by World's Spinners during the week ending July 28 were 180,000 bales against 194,000 bales during the previous week. During the corresponding week in 1932-33 total was 215,000 bales in 1932-33 and 179,000 bales in 1931-32. Total takings from the season to July 28 were as under:—

	Season from 1st Aug. 1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Great Britain	1,383	1,378	1,399
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	5,657	6,351	5,116
Continent	4,126	4,221	3,508
Japan, China, etc.	2,236	2,314	3,324
Total	13,402	14,264	13,347

Total takings on the past seasons were as under:—

Season	1932-33	1931-32
Total	14,335	13,338
1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
11,121	12,889	15,241	14,709

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 31.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-3/16 sellers.

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AND
INSURANCE
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J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1934

NO PEACE THROUGH SHORT CUT

New Labour Bill Is Attack On Rights Of Workers

Grave Omission In Measure To Settle Disputes

VICTIMIZATION MUST BE PENALISED

Ahmedabad Labour Association Exposes Bombay Govt. Move

The motive behind the Bill appears to be the Government's desire to save the textile industry in Bombay from the ravages of industrial conflict. The method with which it seeks to achieve this object is hardly calculated to yield substantial results.

SHORT CUT DEVICE

The Bill is apparently an attempt to find a very easy solution of a very difficult problem, and like most short cuts of this type, it has little in it which may make for real success.

The Bill reflects a dim perception on the part of the Government of the fact that it cannot bring peace to the industry without doing something to redress the known and varied grievances of the working class. It is, however, not realized sufficiently that it would not avail to tinker with the problem of working class discontent and that half-hearted measures are bound to prove futile in the end.

UNSEAL.

There is an atmosphere of unreality about the proposals outlined in the Bill, since there is no clear way indicated of removing the real difficulties of the workers and satisfying their reasonable demands. Lasting peace can be established only on the broad foundation of contentment among the mass of workers; and to secure this, the machinery provided in the Bill is wholly inadequate. The problems with which the machinery created under the proposed enactment will have to deal, may be envisaged under the the following categories:—

DIFFICULT MATTER.

(i) Grievances connected with the routine administration of the mills which, as a rule, may not lead by themselves to a stoppage of work. They often provide a psychological background for lightning strikes and the bitterness which they engender often complicates the situation at the time of a dispute arising out of other issues rendering an early settlement on merits, a very difficult matter.

ISSUES FOR STRIKES.

(ii) Issues which have led to or are likely to lead to strikes or lock-outs, but which involve simple differences of opinion regarding facts, e.g., whether a certain penalty imposed by an official constitutes victimization or no; whether certain adjustments in rates have the effect of reducing wages or no etc.

DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES.

(iii) Disputes about matters which disclose a difference regarding attitudes, principles and policy and for the settlement of which no basis has yet been created and no criteria evolved.

The last is of the greatest importance. Unless the Conciliator or other agencies for peace are furnished with reliable guidance or support in tackling issues which cause acute differences, nothing of utility can result from the process of conciliation or from the ministrations of the Labour Officer.

BOMBAY'S POSITION.

Take the position of Bombay. Unless it is determined by an expert inquiry as to what would be a reasonable scale of wages in the textile industry in Bombay as it is situated to-day, and as it should normally be, and unless steps are taken to secure for the workers, wages on this scale it would be a vain hope to win for the industry the advantage of a prolonged peace. The very first measure, therefore, which a Government earnest about the pursuit of industrial peace should adopt is—

the appoint of a Commission to make an exhaustive survey of the whole field, to fix reasonable standards of wages for different sections of the industry, and to lay down similar standards in all other matters affecting the relations between the employers and the employees in the industry,

which may become the subject matter of future disputes. Without workable standards of this nature, the Labour Officer and the Conciliator would be in a helpless position on most occasions. Individual preferences and prejudices alone will shape the actions of different persons in office and the growth of a continuous tradition would be difficult.

THE PROPER CHANNEL.

A Trade Union is, in the ordinary course, the proper channel for dealing with cases falling under the first category. A Labour Officer can only have a temporary function to watch the interests of labour, pending the development of a regular organisation at an early date. His highest duty would be to see that the employers do not stifle the growth of a genuine Trade Union Organisation and hamper its work by withholding reasonable facilities.

The creation of the post of a Labour Officer, being rightly and essentially a stop gap arrangement, it is hardly necessary to make statutory provision for it.

LABOUR OFFICER.

In the Bill, the duty devolves on the Labour Officer to watch the interests of labour. He may watch without being able to protect these interests as far as the powers conferred on him under the Bill are concerned. What would the Labour Officer would do if he finds, for example, that an employer—

(i) discourages representation of grievances to him (the Labour Officer),

(ii) victimizes those who communicate their troubles to him,

(iii) fails to carry out his recommendations,

(iv) fails to observe agreements or to carry out recommendations already accepted, and

(v) opposes or obstructs the formation of a Union or refuses to extend reasonable facilities for the performance of its normal functions.

It is necessary also to see that the sphere and activities of the Labour Officer are kept entirely distinct from that of the Conciliator and that the former should have no direct place in the Conciliation proceedings.

TOO CUMBROUS.

The second category offers full scope for the good offices of a Conciliator. But the procedure in the Bill is too cumbrous and formal to be of any use in preventing a strike or lock out, and is not so designed as to be of any great value or influence in the expeditious settlement of strikes or lock outs which have already occurred.

In the prevention of disputes, the Conciliator has to perform the services of a "flying squad." Within the space of a day a grievance may lead to such acute unrest as to make suspension of work inevitable unless something is done to allay the irritation immediately. The lapse of time which the service of notice and incidental formalities are bound to entail would in most cases render the services of the Conciliator superfluous. The Bill should be remodelled to make the work of the Conciliator absolutely simple and informal.

IN CASE OF STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT.

As soon as a strike or a lock-out actually commences the business of a Conciliator should end. A regular Conciliation Board should take charge at this point. The facile handling of an individual official Conciliator has its use, but it is limited to the point of open conflict. Something more broad-based is necessary after that.

This is to a degree provided by the Trade Disputes Act of 1929. But it has a serious defect. A great deal of delay is involved in the procedure under this Act owing to the formalities incidental to a reference by the Government and to the difficulties of choosing a suitable personnel for the occasion. It should be arranged that the Board comes into action immediately on the declaration of occurence of a strike or lock-out, or on the report of the Conciliator that a dispute is apprehended which his conciliatory effort is not likely to succeed in preventing.

As long as provision is not made for the automatic and immediate application of the Conciliatory measures, the legislation for the purpose will remain largely barren as past experience has demonstrated.

Further, the Board should be constituted as a Standing Body whose members hold office for a specified term, otherwise the conciliation machinery cannot be made to operate promptly. Steps should be taken to rectify these shortcomings.

It should be an additional duty ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES. of the Conciliator or the Conciliation Board, as the case may be, to explore,—in the event of fai-

(Continued on page 9).

SARDUL SINGH RETURNS TO C. P. B.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Sardar Sardul Singh Cavesheer in a letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad say that in view of the recent happenings he has reconsidered his previous decision and has decided to join the Congress Parliamentary Board and render any assistance he is capable of.—A. P.

SARDUL SINGH'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher has addressed the following to Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board:—

"As I was not in favour of the Council entry programme, I could not accept the invitation of Dr. M. A. Ansari and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to serve on the Congress Parliamentary Board.

But in view of the recent happenings, and your and the Election Board's earnest appeal to reconsider my decision, I desire to inform you that I can no more resist the invitation to join the Board and render any assistance that I can."—United Press.

ALLAHABAD CONGRESS DISPUTE

Mrs. Nehru And 30 Candidates Resign From Party

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

In connection with the dispute of two rival Congress parties at Allahabad over the town Committee elections, 30 candidates of the party headed by Mrs. Uma Nehru and Pandit Sunderlal in obedience to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi pronounced at Benares have withdrawn their names from the list of candidates.

The causes which led to the dispute are stated to be unseemly attacks made upon respectable Congress Workers, insult offered to Dr. Syed Mahmud who tried to settle the dispute, and lastly disregard of Gandhiji's suggestion ao send some one to arbitrate.

In the opinion of Gandhiji one party should withdraw and it was given in Hindi in writing as he as observing silence. He would be very pleased if one of the parties withdrew from the contest to end the disputes quickly.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru who was being proposed as President by both the parties has also withdrawn.

Elections which are taking place to-morrow are likely to be uneventful.

Pt. Mohanlal Saxena has arrived here to supervise them.—A. P.

The Prince of Wales will fly in his own aeroplane to Paris on Wednesday on his way to Biarittz where he will spend three weeks on a golfing holiday.

MADRAS HERBACEUM SCHEME

Results Of Observation On Types Of Cotton

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:

On the black soil of the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency, two types of cotton commonly known as Uppam (Gossypium herbaceum) and Karunganni (Gossypium indicum) are being cultivated. The former variety grows well in years of low rainfall and produces a bright white lint capable of spinning up to 20s. The latter type thrives better in years of good rainfall and yields and gins higher than Uppam but its lint is not so white, though fine and capable of spinning up to 30s. These two cottons are generally grown mixed as an insurance against a bad season by the cultivators, and are also mixed by the cotton dealers to improve the colour of Karunganni This indiscriminate mixing lowers the value of a fine cotton.

OBJECT OF SCHEME.

The objective of the Madras Herbaceum Scheme financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee from 1923 is to evolve by breeding methods a suitable strain possessing the yield, ginning and spinning qualities of Karunganni, combined with the colour and root system of Uppam, so that mixing may be totally eliminated or if it is done at all, it will not be detrimental to the interests of the growers.

RESULTS SO FAR OBTAINED

During the first few years (1923-29) attention was concentrated on the isolation of pure lines from Uppam collected from different centres. A number of pure strains, better both in yield and quality were evolved, but the gap between Uppam and Karunganni could not be spanned. Improvement by hybridization and inducing variations by exposing the seed and pollen to X-Rays were then resorted to.

Several crosses were made between different herbaceum strains as well as between different species and herbaceum. Selections from the progeny of various hybrids (Coconadas) are in their third, fourth or fifth generation respectively. A few of the cultures are doing well in the row tests, and when purified will go a long way towards fulfilling the objects of the scheme.

POLLEN GRAINS

The pollen grains of two strains, viz., 2405 and 2919 were exposed to X-Ray for varying intervals from 5 to 20 minutes and dusted on emasculated flour and it is curious to note that the former did not respond so well as the latter. It is interesting to observe that a large number of these cultures derived from the treated material gave a better yield than Karunganni. Large scale tests are now in progress.

FURTHER WORK

Generally speaking, hybridization work is slow, and at least a period of 8 years will be required before any reliable material could be obtained. It is, therefore, too soon to say definitely on the success or otherwise of the hybridisation work.

CONCLUSION

The loss to the cultivator through growing pure Uppam instead of Karunganni, and growing a mixture of these two types is roughly estimated at Rs. 9 and Rs. 2/4 per acre respectively yearly, and if the total acreage under both Uppam and the mixture called 'Tinnies' were to be taken into account, the magnitude of the loss would be very apparent and the necessity for intensive efforts to reduce this loss immediately recognized.

POLICE SEARCH IN VILLAGES

Talukdar's Brother Asked To Report To C. I. D.

CALCUTTA, August 1.

Extensive searches had been made in several villages of Khulna District and Chandpur subdivision including the houses of a lawyer, Talukdar and priest in connection with the terrorists activities. Certain documents were seized and the Talukdar's brother was directed to report himself to the Intelligence Branch.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

satisfied that there is no danger due to whatever relaxation has been allowed?"

Sir Craik: "No."—

HARIJAN FUND.

Replying to Sir Mohammad Yakub if Government are prepared to take steps to ensure that the Harijan Fund and the Bihar Central Relief Committee's earthquake Fund are not collected under false pretences and employed for purposes for which they have been subscribed by the public Sir Henry Craik said that Government have no such proposals at present.—United Press.

Govt.'s 'No' To M. L. A.

Home Member Refuses To Disclose Nature Of Charge Against Bengal Detenu

NO OPEN COMPETITION FOR RECRUITMENT TO SERVICES

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

In the Assembly to-day Sir P. James Grigg made a motion for the election of one member to fill in the vacancy on the Fuel Oil Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Millar.

QUESTION HOUR.

During the question hour, replying to Mr. Bhupat Singh, regarding the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, now a State prisoner, Sir Henry Craik said that Bose was imprisoned under Regulation 3 of 1818 while Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was detained under Regulation 25 of 1827. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was released because the Government of Bombay and the Government of India were satisfied that his detention was no longer necessary. Sarat Bose is detained for reasons not connected with Civil Disobedience Movement and restrictions on him will be maintained so long it is necessary in public interest.

C. D. PRISONERS.

Sir Henry Craik told Mr. Bhupat Singh that the total number of Civil Disobedience Prisoners undergoing imprisonment at the end of June was 747 of which 410 were from Bombay, 164 from Bengal. There were no civil disobedience prisoners now from Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara and there was only one from Delhi.

Sir Henry Craik told Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial comments in the "Tribune," on Government of India's resolution about the Communal Representation in services. He stated that the review of the results of the policy followed since 1925 in regard to the recruitment was made in accordance with the under-taking given in the Assembly.

The question is one of administration and that rules were issued by Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State as soon as decision was reached.

ESTABLISHED POLICY.

It has long been an established policy to prevent proponderance of any particular community in public services. The suggestion that recruitment should be made by open competition alone could not be adopted in consistency with the Government's policy. He did not accept the implication that efficiency would suffer if recruitment is not made by competitive examination alone.

The minimum qualification for admission to public services could not be prescribed for all services. The minimum is fixed in view of the requirements of each case but there was no intention of revising it so as to endanger efficiency in any case.

The minimum qualification prescribed will be the same for all communities.—United Press.

Lieutenant Colonel Lumbay informed Mr. Harbinsingh Brar that the rules for Commissions in Army in India Reserve of Officers are under examination by the Secretary of State and will be published shortly.

Sir Joseph Bhore told Mr. Harbansingh Brar that Sir Harr Lindsay is the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, Mr. S. N. Gupta is Indian Trade Commissioner in Hemberg. There were nine Indians and Anglo-Indians and six Europeans in the Office of Indian Trade Commissioner.

PERMANENT SERVICE.

Sir Nripen Sircar, the Law Member informed the same Member that of the six Indians in permanent service of the League of Nations, 5 are Hindus, and one a Parsi.

The appointments in the League Secretariat are normally for terms of 7, 21 or 28 years. The appointment under the International Labour Offices are normally for terms of 21 or 28 years with age-limit of 60.

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS.

A volley of supplementary questions was asked about the detention of Mr. Sarat Bose, a State prisoner.

Mr. Bhupat Sing:—What are the reasons, if Mr. Sarat Bose is not connected with civil disobedience for his detention?

Sir Henry Craik: "Government have reasons to believe that he is deeply involved in the terrorist movement".

Mr. K. C. Neogy:—"Is it a fact that Mr. Bose made a petition to be informed of the grounds on which the Government was determined to detail him under Regulation III of 1818?

Sir Henry Craik: "Yes, Sir."

Mr. Neorgy: "With what results."

Sir Craik:—"The results were negative."

Mr. Neogy:—"Did Mr. Bose express a desire to be placed before a Regular Court of Law or for trial if there were specific charges against him?"

Sir Henry Craik: "I require notice for that."

Mr. Neogy: "Were materials on which action was taken against Mr. Bose, placed before the Advocate General, Bengal?"

Sir Craik: "I cannot say that." They were placed before two judges, and they held his detention was desirable."

Mr. Neogy: "Will Government make enquiries whether the Advocate General of Bengal was consulted and his opinion was hat there was no jusfication for Government's action?"

Mr. S. C. Mitra: "Will Government give us some idea about the charges against Mr. Bose?"

Sir Craik: "No, Sir."

Mr. Neogy: "Were the two judges who were consulted High Court Judges?"

Sir Henry Craik: "They were District and Sessions Judges."

CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: "Is it true that the only charges against him were that some of the money spent by him on charity were utilised for other purposes?"

Sir Craik: "No."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: "What is the objection to make public charges against him?"

Sir Craik: "It is not usual to give a statement of charges."

Mr. G. P. Cingh: "Is it fair to imprison a man without trial on charges of terrorist activities without giving him an opportunity of rebutting those charges?"

Sir Henry Craik: "That is a matter of opinion."

Mr. Neogy: "Do Government propose to relax the restricted conditions of Mr. Sarat Bose's detention?"

Sir Craik: "He is living in his own house and allowed the freedom of movement."

Mr. Neogy: "Are Government

(Continued in Col. 5).

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